



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

SECTOR 2 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 2

THE SOUTH ORKNEY ISLANDS AND THE SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS

Plan.—This sector describes the South Orkney Islands from E to W between Laurie Island and Coronation Island. It also describes the South Shetland Islands, SW from Clarence Island to Deception Island.

General Remarks

2.1 The South Orkney Islands (60°35'S., 45°30'W.), surrounded by ice, lie about 265 miles ENE of Joinville Island. The group consists of two principal islands, Laurie Island and Coronation Island, and a number of smaller islands which are all covered with snow and ice. The islands, as a rule, are enveloped in low mist and fog and stranded icebergs are usually encountered in all directions from them. Grounded bergs are generally encountered on the N side of the islands and indicate the nearness of land due to the narrow extent of the continental shelf on that side. Old bergs should be avoided due to disintegration. Grounded bergs should be given a wide berth since they may mask the shoals on which they have been stranded and may also be in the process of breaking up.

Many rocks are covered with ice and vessels may come upon them suddenly without warning, as depths of 36 to 55m have been reported to lie close alongside these sunken dangers. No kelp is found near these islands. Vessels should keep a lookout for areas of broken and discolored water, which should be avoided.

The **South Shetland Islands** (62°00'S., 57°00'W.), consisting of a group of more than 20 islands and islets, extend 270 miles in an ENE/WSW direction between the parallels of 61°00'S and 63°22'S, and the meridians of 53°50'W and 62°50'W.

The islands are largely volcanic; their N coasts are fronted by islets, rocks, and breakers while their S coasts are almost entirely clear of dangers.

The islands remain mostly ice-covered all year round. However, after midsummer, a few tracts that are free of snow carry lichens and mosses and, in some places, these may be supplanted by small patches of grass.

Winds—Weather.—The Weddell Sea Drift approaches the islands from the SW and brings cold water, drift ice, and bergs. The climate is cold, with a mean annual temperature of -4°C, a mean summer temperature of 0°C, and a mean winter temperature of -10°C.

The prevailing winds are from the W quadrant. Winds from the S are cold and bring large masses of drift ice. The warmest winds blow from the NW and N, carrying fog and dense moisture.

Gales may reach storm force in the vicinity of the islands and are liable to persist for long periods. September is the worst month for high winds. Snow occurs about 20 days per month in all seasons, but the average cloud cover is more broken in winter than for the rest of the year.

Ice.—The concentration of the drift ice is dependent upon the winds, since a heavy swell causes the ice cover to break up and become more widely dispersed.

The islands lie within the probable mean limit of drift ice except during the summer months, from January to March. For the greater part of the remainder of the year, the South Orkney Islands are entirely surrounded by ice. Their S coasts, particularly the E parts, become icebound before the complete envelopment of the islands.

During winter, the South Shetland Islands are entirely icebound. The W and N parts of Bransfield Strait are usually clear of ice by November and remain open until March. In exceptional seasons, Deception Island may remain icebound.

Tides—Currents.—Currents may attain rates of up to 4 knots within the various straits leading between the islands and small bergs, moving under their influence, may seriously hamper navigation. In the vicinity of the South Orkney Islands, the predominant current is reported to set NE.

The currents set W along the N coasts of the South Shetland Islands and E along the S coasts. All the straits, except Nelson Strait, are fringed with rocks and due to the strong currents setting in and across them, are dangerous for low-powered vessels. The current that sets W along the N coast has been observed to flow even during gales from the opposite direction and rates of 5 to 6 knots have been recorded at times. A current with a rate of 4 knots was observed during the flood in the narrow channel leading between Spine Islet and Coronation Island. Currents with rates of about 3.5 knots were observed within Washington Strait and Lewthwaite Strait.

Tide rips are very common, particularly in the straits and channels leading between the various island, and are especially noticeable during calm weather. Tides along the N coasts of the South Shetland Islands are very irregular, there being at times HW for 24 hours. At other times, HW remains for about 3 or 4 hours and then the ebbs flows again. Generally, there is one flood and one ebb every 24 hours.

In most of the harbors, the tide rises 2.4 to 2.7m, but a spring tidal rise of 3.6m has been observed in Hero Bay. Winds have a marked effect upon the current, not only raising the tides beyond their normal levels but also affecting the period and velocity of the tidal currents. Near the entrance to Bransfield Strait, the tidal currents are strong and variable and a current setting NW with a rate of 1.5 to 2 knots has been experienced in the SW part of the strait. At the NE entrance, a current that sweeps around Joinville Island as it flows from the Weddell Sea may be encountered. This current usually divides, one branch flowing NE toward the South Orkney Islands and the other NW to where it joins the South Shetland Islands, producing eddies.

Caution.—The charting of the waters in the vicinity of the South Orkney Islands is inadequate, being based principally on running surveys.

Numerous bergs may be carried through the straits and narrow channels by the strong currents, often restricting navigation within these waters.

The South Orkney Islands

2.2 Laurie Island (60°44'S., 44°37'W.), located at the E end of the South Orkney Islands, is 12.5 miles long and lies in an E/W direction.

The E end of the island is formed by Cape Dundas, which is 229m high. The peninsula leading to this cape slopes gradually to a low plateau, rising again to a hill at the E extremity. It is joined to the mainland by a neck of land, 90m wide. Rocks and ledges front the SW side of this peninsula and seas break heavily over the rocks which lie up to about 1 mile E of it.

A shoal, with a depth of 9.1m, lies about 1.6 miles NNE of Cape Dundas. Hart Rock, 9m high, lies 3.2 miles NNE of the cape and Herdman Rocks lie about 3 miles NNE of it. Care should be taken when approaching this area.

Fitchie Bay, lying 2.5 miles SW of Ferrier Peninsula, is 3 miles wide.

Graptolite Island (60°44'S., 44°28'W.) lies at the NE end of Fitchie Bay and a small islet is located 1.3 miles SW of it. A submerged wreck lies about 0.7 mile WSW of this island and a patch of discolored water is reported to lie 1 mile SSE of it.

A rock, with a depth of 2m, and a shoal, with a depth of 18m, lie about 1.5 miles SE and 1.7 miles ESE, respectively, of Cape Dundas. Another shoal, with a depth of 9.1m, lies in the SE approach to the bay, 1.5 miles SSW of Cape Dundas.

Aitken Cove, lying close SW of Fitchie Bay, is separated from Methuen Cove, to the SW, by Cape Whitson. Several conspicuous serrated ridges are located on the W side of Aitken Cove and a small glacier fronts the head. Cape Whitson is very exposed and is fronted by a continuous icecliff. Rocks, below-water and awash, lie within 1.5 miles SE of this cape. Murray Island, 18m high, lies 1.2 miles E of the cape.

Mill Cove, 0.6 mile wide, extends for about 0.6 mile in a N direction. Its E side, 244m high, is fringed by rocks which rise abruptly to a cliff. A terminal glacier, fronted by an icecliff, is located at the head. It fills a narrow column and extends N across the island to Brown's Bay. Valette Island, 0.3 mile long, lies in the entrance of the cove, close to the W shore. Depths of 37 to 55m lie in the center of the cove, but its N part is shoal in the middle.

Florence Rock, 24m high, lies 0.5 mile S of Valette Island and a small islet lies close NE it. Two rocks, the northernmost of which is 6m high, lie 0.5 mile ESE of Florence Rock. A shoal, with a depth of 9.1m, and another rock lie about 0.5 mile SSE and 0.3 mile NW, respectively, of Florence Rock.

Point Rae, the NE entrance point of Scotia Bay, is located 0.5 mile W of Valette Island.

Ailsa Craig, a precipitous island, is 169m high and lies 1 mile SSW of Florence Rock.

2.3 Scotia Bay (60°46'S., 44°40'W.) ([World Port Index No. 63080](#)), lying near the SE extremity of the Mossman Peninsula, is entered between Point Rae and Cape Murdoch. Depths of 53 to 119m lie about 1 mile NE of Cape Murdoch. Shoals, with depths of 29 and 31m, lie 0.9 mile NE and 1.1 miles NNE, respectively, of the cape.

It is reported that strong S winds cause many icebergs to lie in the approaches to Scotia Bay.

Five rocks lie offshore between Point Rae and Point Davis; however, the survey data for this area are extremely limited. It was reported that a least depth of 12.8m lies in the vicinity of these rocks.

Point Davis is located 1.2 miles WNW of Point Rae and cliffs extend inland to the coast at this point. Two below-water rocks, over which heavy seas break, lie about 0.3 mile S of this point. A rock, with a least depth of 1.8m, was reported to lie about 0.5 mile WNW of Point Davis.

Point Moreno, the E entrance point of a cove, is located 1.2 miles NW of Point Davis and fronted by a ledge that extends up to about 90m S. The cove, which is 0.3 mile long, has depths of 9 to 18m that decrease toward the shore. A shoal, with a depth of 1.8m, lies 0.2 mile NW of Point Moreno.

Anchorage in Scotia Bay is not recommended because the bay is exposed and it is too restricted within the cove. However, temporary anchorage may be taken, in depths of 14 to 18m, near the middle of the entrance to the cove. The masts of a radio station are reported to stand near the head of the cove.

Point Martin (60°47'S., 44°41'W.) is located 1.4 miles S of the cove, on the E coast of the Mossman Peninsula. Depths of less than 5.5m lie up to 0.4 mile offshore and the entire coast between the cove and Cape Murdoch, 2.4 miles SE, is lined with cliffs. Two rocks, one marked by a beacon, lie about 1.3 miles NNW of Point Martin.

Two islets lie between Point Martin and Cape Murdoch, 1 mile SE. Numerous below and above-water rocks lie within 0.5 mile of the cape.

Buchan Bay recedes for 0.5 mile between the two forks of the Mossman Peninsula and its shores are fronted by numerous rocks.

Cape Hartree, 155m high, is formed by a jagged, saw-toothed promontory which is located 1.5 miles SW of the Mossman Peninsula.

Wilton Bay, 1.3 miles long, lies 2 miles NNW of the westernmost fork of the Mossman Peninsula. Cape Davidson, the S extremity of the Mackenzie Peninsula, forms the NW entrance point of this bay. A group of below and above-water rocks extends up to 0.3 mile S of this cape and the outermost is 11m high. Another rock, 12m high, lies about 0.3 mile W of the cape.

2.4 The Mackenzie Peninsula (60°45'S., 44°48'W.), steep and rocky, forms the W end of Laurie Island and is 366m high. Its W side, which has several indentations, leads NW from Cape Davidson to Route Point, the NW extremity.

Cape Roca is located 1.8 miles NW of Cape Davidson; an unnamed cape lies midway between them. A group of rocks front the coast, 0.2 mile N of Cape Davidson and several rocks lie up to 0.4 mile SSW of the unnamed cape. Another rock fronts the shore, close S of Cape Roca.

A group of prominent rocks lies N of the Mackenzie Peninsula. Nigg Rock, fringed by numerous small rocks, is the innermost of this group. It is 155m high and lies 0.5 mile off Route Point.

Eillium Island, 201m high, lies 0.5 mile NNW of Nigg Rock. An islet, 46m high, and a rock lie 0.2 mile NW and 0.5 mile E, respectively, of this island.

2.5 Jessie Bay is entered between Cape Robertson, located on the Mackenzie Peninsula, and Cape Mabel, located on the Price Peninsula. This bay is 4.5 miles long, 3.5 miles wide, and Uruguay Cove lies at its head. Rocks, with depths of less than 1.8m, have been reported to lie in the middle of the bay, ENE of Route Point.

Uruguay Cove, about 0.5 mile wide and 0.5 mile long, is open to the sea on the N side and open to the SE across the low, narrow isthmus which separates it from Scotia Bay. A conspicuous and sugar-loaf shaped hill, 40m high, stands near the head of the bay and projects through the glacier which extends to the sea.

Mount Ramsay (60°44'S., 44°44'W.), 474m high, stands on the W side of Uruguay Cove and is one of the highest peaks on Laurie Island.

Mount Lola (60°44'S., 44°43'W.) is 171m high; another peak, 270m high, rises close E of it.

Uruguay Cove has general depths of 11 to 26m. Shoal patches, with depths of 6.4 and 11m, lie 0.5 mile NW and 0.4 mile NW, respectively, of Mount Lola. Another shoal patch, with a depth of 8.4m, is reported to lie about 0.3 mile SSW of Mount Lola.

Cape Mabel forms the N extremity of the Pirie Peninsula which is narrow and trends 3 miles N from the main island. This peninsula separates Jessie Bay from Brown's Bay. Cliffs extend along the coast in the vicinity of the cape. Islets lie 0.5 mile NW and 0.5 mile N of the cape.

Mabel Island (60°44'S., 44°42'W.), 180m long, lies 1.5 miles NW of Cape Mabel.

Brown's Bay, 1.5 miles wide, is entered between Thomson Point, located on the Pirie Peninsula, and Cape Geddes, located at the N end of the Ferguslie Peninsula. Several islets and a below-water rock lie off the E coast of the Pirie Peninsula and front this bay.

Cape Geddes, located at the N end of the Ferguslie Peninsula, is faced by a cliff, 152m high, and fronted by crushed rocks.

The depths within Brown's Bay have not been completely surveyed and are reported to vary between 18m, near to the shore, and 143m, in the E part of the center of the entrance. Rudmose Rocks, lying 0.8 mile N of Cape Geddes, are rounded, ice-worn, and may be seen above the surface of the water. Numerous other rocks lie close offshore between Rudmose Rocks and Cape Geddes.

Macdougall Bay, lying NE of the Ferguslie Peninsula, is not recommended for anchorage. The Watson Peninsula flanks the E side of this bay and Cape Valavielle, 43m high, forms its N extremity. Numerous rocks front the N coasts of the peninsula and lie up to 0.5 mile offshore. The outermost rock, 4.6m high, lies about 0.5 mile NW of Cape Valavielle.

Marr Bay and Mackintosh Cove, unsurveyed, lie E of the Watson Peninsula and are separated by a projection of land the N extremity of which is known as Fraser Point. Several exposed rocks front this point and a rock, 4.6m high, lies about 2 miles NE of it.

Cape Dundas is located 3.4 miles SE of Mackintosh Cove. The coast between is marked by several protruding points of land, each of which is fronted by numerous rocks and islets.

2.6 The **Weddell Islands** (60°39'S., 44°51'W.) and **Saddle Island** (60°38'S., 44°50'W.) lie 4.5 miles N and 5.7 miles N, respectively, of Route Point, on Laurie Island.

The Weddell Islands consist of two islands and a number of rocks. Two rocks, awash, and several below-water rocks lie close SW of the easternmost island and seas break over this entire area. Scapa Rock, 20m high, lies 0.5 mile N of the westernmost island.

Saddle Island, 2 miles long, is nearly divided into two parts by a narrow channel filled with boulders. This island has twin summits, the tallest being 427m high and standing at the E end. A glacier lies on the S side of the island and forms a prominent landmark. Numerous rocks lie off the W side of the island and off the E extremity. A small, rocky cove indents the N side of the island is used for landing.

There are depths of 37 to over 360m in the waters lying between Laurie Island and the Weddell Islands. A least depth of 29m is reported to lie in the W end of the passage leading between the Weddell Islands and Saddle Island. Care should be taken when navigating within 1 mile S of the Weddell Islands.

Washington Strait, 3 miles wide, leads between Laurie Island on one side and Frederiksen Island and Powell Island on the other. A depth of 73m lies in the S part of the strait and lesser depths are reported to lie in the N part. The strait was observed to be free of dangers, except for shoal depths of 16.4 and 18.3m which were reported to lie 1.3 miles S and 2.3 miles SE, respectively, of the S end of Frederiksen Island. However, strong tidal currents and tide rips may be expected in this strait and grounded icebergs are frequently encountered here. Extreme care should be taken when navigating in this strait and its approaches as several islands lying in this vicinity are reported to have been incorrectly charted.

Several islands, the largest of which are Frederiksen Island and Powell Island, lie on the W side of the strait.

Fredriksen Island (60°44'S., 44°59'W.), 2.5 miles long and 0.5 mile wide, is rocky with steep slopes. It has no ice covering except for a few patches of permanent snow. The summit of this island rises at the N end and is 244m high. The N extremity of the island, which is known as Cape Barlas, is fronted by several above-water rocks. Numerous rocks and islets lie close off the E and W sides of the island, within about 1 mile of the cape.

A channel, with a least depth of 14.6m, lies close to the W side of Fredriksen Island and permits passage between this island and Powell Island, but considerable discolored water has been reported to exist on the W side of this strait.

2.7 **Powell Island** (60°41'S., 45°03'W.), lying close NW of Fredriksen Island, is 7 miles long and about 1.5 miles wide. The N extremity of this island is formed by Cape Faraday and its N part consists of glaciers. John Peaks, up to 415m high, rise near the S end of the island and are snow-covered.

Numerous rocks front the E shore of the island and a rock, with several below-water rocks lying within 0.2 mile N of it, lies about 0.8 mile ESE of Cape Faraday.

A group, consisting of seven rocks, and a below-water rock, which sometimes beaks, lie about 0.8 mile WSW and 1 mile SW, respectively, of Cape Faraday. A group of rocks fronts Cape Disappointment, the W extremity of the island, and lies up to 0.8 mile offshore. An islet lies almost midway between Capes Disappointment and Faraday.

Caution.—The S part of Powell Island, which includes John Peaks, Christoffersen Island, Michelson Island, Fredriksen Island, and the adjacent islets all lie within a designated specially protected area. They are considered to support vegetation, birds, and mammals, representative of the South Orkney Islands.

2.8 Michelson Island lies near the S end of Powell Island and is connected to it by a narrow isthmus of boulders, intermittently submerged. This island is 0.6 mile long, 38m high, and several islets lie close off its NE end. A smaller and unnamed island, encompassed by foul ground, lies off the S end of Michelson Island. Grey Island, 0.2 mile long and 43m high, lies about 0.5 mile S of this unnamed island. Two small islets lie off the E end of Grey Island and foul ground extends up to 0.2 mile S of it.

Ellefsen Harbor (60°45'S 45°02'W.) ([World Port Index No. 63070](#)) is entered between Michelson Island and Christoffersen Island, 0.3 mile W. This harbor extends for 0.2 mile and has depths of 12.8 to 25.6m in the middle, decreasing toward the shore. Although small, the harbor has good holding ground and is sheltered. Across the entrance, a chain of above-water rocks extends for about 0.4 mile SSE from the S end of Christoffersen Island. The southernmost rock is 27m high and a rock, awash, lies close ESE of it.

The approaches to the harbor from the S and SE have not been fully surveyed and extreme care must be exercised. Entrance to the harbor may be made via a channel lying near the W side of Michelson Island. This channel is about 180m wide and has depths of 11 to 24m. A dangerous rock lies in the entrance to the harbor, about 0.3 mile off the S extremity of Christoffersen Island.

Falkland Harbor, suitable only for small craft, is entered 0.4 mile NW of Ellefsen Harbor and is mostly foul.

Lewthwaite Strait separates Powell Island from Coronation Island to the W. This strait is 2.5 miles wide, but its navigable width is reduced to about 1 mile by rocks lying on each side and grounded icebergs are reported to be frequently found here. Extreme care should be taken when navigating in the approaches and within the strait, as many of the small islands in this vicinity have been reported to be incorrectly charted. A tidal current setting SW at a rate of 2 to 2.5 knots was experienced (1982) at a position about 8 miles NNE of the strait.

2.9 Several islands, the largest being Coronation Island, lie on the W side of Lewthwaite Strait. In addition, a group, known as the Robertson Islands, extends from the SE extremity of Coronation Island. This group includes Atriceps Island, Skilling Island, Steepholm Island, Matthews Island, and Coffer Island.

Atriceps Island (60°47'S., 45°09'W.), 1 mile long, is the southernmost of the group. South Cape forms the S extremity

of this island. Vessels should navigate with extreme care in the areas lying to the S and SE of this cape as the salient points are frequently obscured by large icebergs and several shoal areas extend up to 3.6 miles S and 1.5 miles E from the island.

Skilling Island (60°46'S., 45°09'W.) is small and lies close NE of Atriceps Island. A rocky area lies between these islands and rocks extend up to 0.8 mile ESE from this island.

Steepholm Island (60°46'S., 45°09'W.), along with two smaller unnamed islands, lies close N of Skilling Island. An above-water rock and a rock, awash, lie about 0.7 mile E of these islands.

Matthews Island, the largest of the Robertson Islands, is horseshoe shaped and separated from Coronation Island, to the N, by The Divide, a narrow passage. Whale Bay is located at the W end of The Divide.

Coffer Island (60°45'S., 45°08'W.), lying close E of Matthews Island, is 105m high. Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 27m, to the S of this island, but the berth is exposed to the E.

Coronation Island (60°37'S., 45°35'W.), the largest of the South Orkney Islands, extends for 25 miles in an E/W direction and is 3 to 8 miles wide. This island is mainly ice-covered and comprises many bays, glaciers, and peaks. The highest peak, Mount Nivea, rises to an elevation of 1,266m and stands on the E side of the central part of the island. The ridge of this peak descends to the sea in steep, rocky ridges that terminate in bold headlands, except on the N and NW coasts, where the ice cap descends in a gentle slope to the water's edge. Deacon Hill, a conspicuous and ice-covered peak, is 330m high. It forms the most prominent landmark when approaching from the N or S.

Orwell Bight (60°43'S., 45°23'W.), about 5 miles wide, indents the S coast of the island and is bounded on the W side by Signy Island. The coast in this vicinity is rocky and steep with icefalls and glaciers.

2.10 Whale Bay (60°44'S., 45°11'W.) leads to the W end of The Divide and as far as Saunders Point, 4.5 miles NW. The coast is fronted by many islands and rocks which extend up to about 0.5 mile offshore. This area, which was surveyed in 1965, is considered to be free of dangers to within 1.5 miles of the coast.

A depth of 37m lies in the entrance to Whale Bay and anchorage can be obtained, in a depth of 33m, within its NE corner, near The Divide.

Schist Point (60°43'S., 45°14'W.) is fronted by a small islet.

Amphibolite Point (60°41'S., 45°21'W.), located 4 miles NW of Schist Point, is conspicuous and pyramidal-shaped.

Olivine Point (60°40'S., 45°29'W.) is located 5 miles WNW of Saunders Point. The coast between is fronted by numerous islands and dangers which extend up to 0.5 mile offshore. A survey was made of this vicinity to within 2 miles of the shore and vessels approaching any closer should do so with care.

Reid Island (60°41'S., 45°30'W.) lies at the E side of the entrance leading into **Iceberg Bay** (60°39'S., 45°30'W.) at the head of which lies **Sunshine Glacier** (60°38'S., 45°30'W.). This glacier is 3 miles long, 2 miles wide, and flows in a S direction. It is the largest glacier on the S coast of Coronation Island and terminates in icecliffs, up to 60m high.

Iceberg Bay is entered between Olivine Point and **Cape Hansen** (60°40'S., 45°35'W.). The bay has depths up to 183m

lying in the center, but it shoals at the W end where there are several islets and rocks.

Shingle Cove (60°39'S., 45°34'W.), small and sheltered, lies in the NW corner of the bay. Landing on the beach at the SW side of this cove is reported to be usually easy. This cove is one of the few places in the vicinity from which access to the interior of Coronation Island can be made. A large cairn, 76m high, stands on the rocky spur which forms the SW side of the cove.

Marshall Bay (60°39'S., 45°38'W.) lies between Cape Hansen and **Cape Vik** (60°40'S., 45°40'W.). This bay is 2 miles wide and has depths of 54 to 165m. A small rock lies 0.5 mile SW of Cape Vik.

Lynch Island (60°39'S., 45°36'W.), 33m high, lies on the E side of the bay and is designated as a Specially Protected Area.

Laws Glacier (60°38'S., 45°38'W.), a confluent glacier-system, flows into Marshall Bay.

Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 32m, about 1 mile W of Cape Vik.

2.11 Signy Island (60°43'S., 45°38'W.), 4 miles long and less than 3 miles wide, lies close S of the middle of Coronation Island, from which it is separated by **Normanna Strait** (60°40'S., 45°38'W.). This strait, 1 mile wide at its narrowest part, is deep and mostly clear.

North Point (60°41'S., 45°38'W.), the N extremity of Signy Island, is fronted by foul ground which extends up to 0.2 mile offshore. The island is fringed by numerous islets and above and below-water rocks; however, there are several good anchorages that are sheltered from the wind and have good holding ground.

Tioga Hill (60°44'S., 45°39'W.), 279m high, stands on the W side of the island and forms the summit. Robin Peak, 262m high, is the highest peak on the N side of the island. This hill is rocky with sheer cliffs on its E side. Jane Peak, 205m high, has a rocky turret and rises at the head of Borge Bay (60°43'S., 45°37'W.).

The **Oliphant Islands** (60°45'S., 45°36'W.) is a group consisting of several small islands, islets, and rocks, which lies close S of **Gourlay Point** (60°44'S., 45°36'W.).

Dove Channel (60°45'S., 45°36'W.) leads through this group in a general E/W direction and is obstructed by many reefs and shoals. A rock, awash, lies 0.3 mile NE of Gourlay Point and a shoal, with a depth of 9.4m, lies close ESE of it. Another shoal, with a depth of 5m, lies 0.6 mile SE of Gourlay Point.

Clowes Bay (60°44'S., 45°38'W.) is entered between the Oliphant Islands and **Confusion Island** (60°44'S., 45°38'W.), 1.3 miles W. Several islets and rocks front the N coast of this bay and lie up to about 0.2 mile offshore. The bay is divided by a chain of shoals which extend S from its head to an above-water rock lying 0.5 mile E of Confusion Island.

2.12 Moe Island (60°45'S., 45°42'W.) lies off the SW end of Signy Island from which it is separated by **Fyr Channel** (60°44'S., 45°41'W.). This channel has a depth of 9.1m, but rocks lie in both its SE and NW entrances. A shoal patch, with a depth of 4.3m, lies in the SE approach to the channel, 0.5 mile W of Confusion Island. Passage through the channel is recommended for boats only. Moe Island has been designated a Specially Protected Area.

Mariholm Island (60°45'S., 45°42'W.), 26m high, is the largest of a group of islands which lies about 0.5 mile S of Moe Island. Numerous obstructions front this island. A rock, with a depth of 3.6m and over which the sea often breaks, lies 0.3 mile E of Mariholm Island. Another rock, with a depth of 7m, lies 0.9 mile S of Confusion Island and a shoal patch, with a depth of 16.4m, lies 0.5 mile SE of it. A shoal, with a depth of 15.5m, lies about 1.5 miles SW of Mariholm island. Vessels navigating in this area are advised to pass to the S of all of these dangers.

Several irregular patches, in which the depths decrease rapidly from about 100m, lie S of Mariholm Island. The southernmost patch, with a least depth of 27m, lies about 3.5 miles SSW of Oliphant Island.

Porteous Point (60°44'S., 45°41'W.) and **Jebsen Point** (60°43'S., 45°41'W.) are separated by an unnamed bay which has several rocks fronting its E side. Anchorage can be obtained, in a depth of 35m, about 0.5 mile NNW of Porteous Point. Cummings Cove lies on the NE side of the point and has a beach at its head.

Port Jebsen, formed by a cove, lies close N of Jebsen Point. A stranded wreck lies at the head of this cove. Jebsen Rocks lie up to about 0.5 mile NW and N of the point.

The **Flensing Islands** (60°42'S., 45°41'W.), a group of four islands, lie about 1 mile N of Jebsen Rocks. The S island is 0.3m high, the central island is 3.3m high, and the other two islands are 1.2m high.

A below-water rock, foul ground, and an unexamined area front the coast between the Flensing Islands and North Point.

Spindrift Rocks (60°42'S., 45°40'W.), a group of rocks, lie close off the coast, 0.9 mile SW of North Point. The rocks are ice-free and attain a height of about 15m.

Paal Harbor (60°43'S., 45°36'W.) lies between **Rethval Point** (60°44'S., 45°36'W.) and **Polynesia Point** (60°43'S., 45°36'W.). This inlet has depths of 18 to 31m in its entrance.

Borge Bay (60°43'S., 45°37'W.) lies between Berntsen Point, at the S side, and Balin Point, at the N side. Vessels are advised to approach this bay from the NE. A light is reported to be shown from a structure standing 0.1 mile S of Berntsen Point.

Outer Island lies 0.4 mile ESE of Berntsen Point and is surrounded by foul ground which extends up to about 0.2 mile offshore on the N side.

Bare Rock, 5.8m high, and Small Rock, 0.3m high, lie 0.2 mile NE and 0.3 mile N, respectively, of Berntsen Point. Numerous shoals, with depths of 6.4 to 11.3m, lie in the E approach to the N part of the bay. The outermost shoal, with a least depth of 8.8m, lies about 0.4 mile ENE of Balin Point.

2.13 Three Lakes Valley (60°42'S., 45°37'W.), which contains three freshwater lakes, lies between Mirounga Flats and Jane Peak. Mirounga Flats is a small and partially-enclosed tidal area that is located in the inner NW corner of the bay. Jane Peak is a conspicuous nunatak, 205m high, which rises on the W shore of the bay.

A disused pipeline, a beach on which landing can be effected, and a stream from which freshwater can be obtained lie on the W side of the bay.

Factory Cove (60°43'S., 45°37'W.) is the site of Signy, a permanently-manned British Antarctic Survey Station. A radio

station, with several masts, and a meteorological station stand on the E side of the cove. The station is fronted by a small pier and a slipway that are both accessible except at LW.

A stranded wreck is reported to lie on the beach at the cove. Anchorage may be obtained, in a depth of 26m, about 0.3 mile S of Balin Point and in a depth of 7.3m within the cove. It is reported that a vessel anchored in a depth of 36.6m about 0.3 mile N of Outer Island.

Powell Rock (60°42'S., 45°36'W.), with a least depth of 0.3m, lies about 0.4 mile NNE of Balin Point.

Stygian Cove (60°42'S., 45°37'W.) is small, shallow, and fronted by numerous reefs. The outermost reef lies 0.2 mile NE of **Berry Head** (60°42'S., 45°37'W.). This reef dries 0.3m and a shoal, with a depth of 7.3m, lies close E of it.

Caution.—When navigating in the vicinity of Borge Bay, care should be taken as many of the shoals have not been fully examined.

2.14 Gerd Island (60°40'S., 45°44'W.), 16m high, lies 1 mile W of **Stene Point** (60°39'S., 45°42'W.). A clear passage, about 0.8 mile wide, leads between this island and Coronation Island.

The entrance to **Norway Bight** (60°37'S., 45°49'W.) lies between **Mansfield Point** (60°39'S., 45°44'W.) and **Meier Point** (60°38'S., 45°54'W.). The shores of this bight are completely covered by glaciers.

The **Gosling Islands** (60°39'S., 45°55'W.), a scattered group of islands and rocks, lie close S and W of Meier Point. Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 18 to 36m, on the W side of Norway Bight and clear of the islands and rocks.

The **Monk Islands** (60°40'S., 45°55'W.), a group of very small islands and rocks, lie 2 miles S of Meier Point. The tallest island is 7.3m high and rocks extend up to 0.5 mile N and 0.5 mile S from it. Foul ground fronts the coast extending between Meier Point and **Cheal Point** (60°38'S., 45°59'W.).

The W coast of Coronation Island, between **Return Point** (60°38'S., 46°01'W.) and **Penguin Point** (60°31'S., 45°56'W.), is fronted by a series of rocky cliffs over which the highland ice spills in the form of icefalls and hanging glaciers.

Fulmar Bay (60°37'S., 46°01'W.), 1 mile wide, lies between Return Point and **Moreton Point** (60°37'S., 46°02'W.). An ice cliff, 49m high, rises within this bay and twin peaks, 635m high, stand close E of it.

Monroe Island (60°36'S., 46°03'W.), 299m high, is the largest and E of the **Larsen Islands** (60°36'S., 46°03'W.). The northernmost of this group of islands is 241m high.

Nicolas Rocks (60°34'S., 46°06'W.), a chain, extends seaward from the NW extremity of the Larsen Islands.

2.15 Sandefjord Bay (60°37'S., 46°03'W.) is large and has depths of 9 to 33m. The S entrance is about 1 mile wide, but the width of the navigable channel is reduced considerably by numerous rocks.

Sandefjord Peaks (60°37'S., 45°59'W.) consist of three mountains, the tallest being 636m high.

Sphinx Rock (60°37'S., 46°05'W.) lies close SW of Monroe Island.

The Twins (60°37'S., 46°04'W.), two rocks lying close together, are located 0.4 mile SE of Sphinx Rock. It is reported that tide rips occur to the W of these rocks.

Numerous above and below-water rocks lie in the NW part of the bay and may best be seen on the chart. **Mainsail Rock** (60°37'S., 46°03'W.), the most conspicuous, is 17.4m high.

Depths of 26 to 33m lie in the S entrance of the bay and decrease towards the head. The N entrance of the bay is narrowed by **Spine Island** (60°36'S., 46°02'W.), which lies between Monroe Island and Coronation Island. A channel, about 180m wide, leads through the N entrance and W of Spine Island where depths of 14.6 to 37m can be found. The channel leading to the E of the island is not recommended.

Anchorage can be obtained, in depths of 9 to 12m, in the N part of the bay and S of Mainsail Rock. It was reported (1950) that a vessel anchored 0.6 mile SSW of Mainsail Rock. However, anchoring within Sandefjord Bay was not recommended, except in calm weather, as the berths were subject to strong tidal currents. Anchorage can also be obtained, in depths of 26 to 33m, in the S entrance to the bay.

Tidal currents, with rates of 3 to 4 knots, have been experienced in the navigable channels and tide rips have been reported to be numerous. In addition, ice was reported to be very troublesome with small bergs and growlers continually drifting in and out.

Numerous islands and dangers lie W of Coronation Island.

Melson Rocks (60°31'S., 46°10'W.), which attain a height of 30m, lie 7 miles W of Penguin Point. A rock, on which the sea breaks, is reported to lie about 5.5 miles W of these rocks.

Despair Rocks (60°33'S., 46°10'W.) lie 3 miles S of Melson Rocks. These rocks extend 0.5 mile SSE and the sea sometimes breaks over them.

Lay-brother Rock (60°34'S., 46°13'W.), awash, lies about 1.8 miles SW of Despair Rocks.

Sorlle Rocks (60°37'S., 46°15'W.) lie 3 miles S of Lay-brother Rock and attain a height of 20m.

Caution.—Vessels navigating in this area should not approach within 1 mile of the above dangers.

2.16 The Inaccessible Islands (60°34'S., 46°44'W.), a group of small and precipitous islands, lie 22 miles W of Penguin Point. The S island is 293m high, the middle island is 226m high, and the N island 160m high. The channels leading between the islands are mostly clear, but many off-lying rocks fringe the shores and landing is difficult.

Several small islets and rocks lie up to 0.8 mile offshore, 1 to 2 miles S of Penguin Point. Several other islets lie 1 mile further S.

The **Governor Islands** (60°30'S., 45°56'W.), a chain of islands and rocks, extend up to 1.5 miles N of Penguin Point. The largest island of this chain is 117m high; the outermost one is 17m high. Depths of 33 to 35m are reported to lie 1.8 miles N of Penguin Point. A shoal, with a depth of 25m, is reported to lie about 5 miles N of Penguin Point.

Tonsberg Cove (60°32'S., 45°55'W.) lies 1 mile SE of Penguin Point. From this cove, the coast extends ENE for 6 miles to **Conception Point** (60°31'S., 45°41'W.) and is fronted by many rocks.

Bridger Bay (60°33'S., 45°51'W.), semicircular and 2.5 miles wide, lies close W of **Tickell Head** (60°32'S., 45°48'W.).

Conception Point, the N extremity of Coronation Island, is located 4 miles NW of **Prong Point** (60°32'S., 45°34'W.). Foul ground, on which an islet lies, extends up to 0.8 mile N and 1.5

miles W of Conception Point. A patch, with a least depth of 27.4m, lies about 2 miles N of this point.

2.17 Ommanney Bay (60°33'S., 45°32'W.), 2 miles wide, lies between Prong Point and **Foul Point** (60°32'S., 45°29'W.) and has depths of 37 to 44m. A rock lies in the SE portion of the bay, about 1 mile SW of Foul Point and 0.5 mile offshore. A glacier is located at the head of the bay.

The coast between Foul Point and **Cape Bennett** (60°37'S., 45°13'W.) is cliffy in places and is fronted by numerous islets and rocks which extend up to 1.5 miles offshore.

An islet, 107m high, and another islet, 29m high, lie close N and 1.5 miles E, respectively, of Foul Point. Many below-water rocks and foul ground lie between these islets.

The coast between Foul Point and **Palmer Bay** (60°37'S., 45°20'W.) is fronted by many rocks which extend up to 1.5 miles offshore. Depths of 46 to 66m lie to seaward of these rocks. Palmer Bay recedes for about 1 mile and is 2 miles wide. This bay has a cliffy coast and two rocks lie on its W side, close offshore. Anchorage is not recommended within the bay.

From the E entrance point of Palmer Bay, the coast trends E for 2.5 miles to Cape Bennett and is rugged. A group of islets extends 1 mile N from a point located 2 miles W of Cape Bennett.

The coast extends 6 miles S from **East Cape** (60°38'S., 45°11'W.) and is broken and irregular, with cliffy bays.

Raynor Point (60°39'S., 45°10'W.) is located 1 mile SE of East Cape. The coast between is formed by several rugged outcroppings with glacial slopes and foul ground extends up to about 0.5 mile offshore.

Gibbon Bay (60°39'S., 45°11'W.) lies 1.3 miles S of Rayner Point. A high cliff stands at its head and foul ground fringes its S and W sides.

The Turret (60°40'S., 45°09'W.), a prominent headland, forms the S entrance of point of the bay and is 462m high. Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 33 to 55m, within the bay. However, this bay is too open to afford any protection from winds and is frequently filled with drifting ice.

Spencer Harbor (60°41'S., 45°09'W.) lies 1.5 miles S of The Turret. This inlet has depths up to 90m lying close offshore and affords little protection.

Petter Bay (60°43'S., 45°10'W.) lies 0.5 mile S of Spencer Harbor and has depths of 19 to 66m. However, this bay is not recommended for anchorage, as it is too open to afford any protection except from the W. A group of islets, up to 35m high, lies within this bay, about 3 miles S of The Turret.

Matthews Island (60°45'S., 45°09'W.), 2 miles long, is separated from Coronation Island by The Divide, a narrow passage.

Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 27m, close off the S side of **Coffer Island** (60°45'S., 45°08'W.), but this roadstead is not recommended.

South Shetland Islands

2.18 Clarence Island (61°12'S., 54°05'W.), the E island of the South Shetland Islands, lies 215 miles W of the Inaccessible Islands.

Cape Bowles (61°19'S., 54°06'W.), the S extremity, is formed by a precipitous cliff. Mount Irving, 2300m high, rises 2 miles N of Cape Bowles.

Cape Lloyd (61°07'S., 54°01'W.), marked by a light, is the N extremity and slopes to the sea from the summit of a peak, 1,389m high. Tide rips have been reported to occur off this cape.

Sugarloaf Island (61°11'S., 54°00'W.) is the N of two islands which lie about 1 mile off the E side of the island.

Between **Humble Point** (61°11'S., 54°08'W.) and **Chinstrap Cove** (61°14'S., 54°11'W.), several islets lie within 2 miles of the W coast of the island.

Escarpada Point (61°17'S., 54°14'W.) forms the SW extremity of the island and is fronted by shoal patches on its SW side.

Cornwallis Island (61°04'S., 54°28'W.) lies 13 miles WNW of Clarence Island and is separated from it by **Prince Charles Strait** (61°05'S., 54°35'W.), which is clear and has depths of 18 to 42m.

Elephant Island (61°10'S., 55°14'W.), 24 miles long, lies in an E/W direction with Cape Valentine, the NE extremity, located 19 miles W of Cape Lloyd. The E part of this island is formed by an ice-covered plateau, 457m high, with steep slopes that end in rocky cliffs or glacier faces, up to 90m high. Cape Valentine, consists of a rocky cliff, 244m high, and is fronted by an islet.

2.19 Pinnacle Rock (61°06'S., 54°47'W.), 120m high and resembling a castle, lies 1 mile offshore, midway between Cape Valentine and **Cape Belsham** (61°05'S., 54°53'W.). A reef, on which the sea breaks, connects this prominent rock with the N coast.

From Cape Belsham, which has a notched peak and is 244m high, the N coast extends 14 miles W and consists of rocky cliffs which fall steeply to the water's edge. The coast then extends 4.5 miles SW to **Cape Lindsey** (61°06'S., 55°29'W.), the W extremity of the island. Numerous rocks and islets front this stretch of coast and lie up to about 3 miles offshore.

Gibbous Rocks (61°03'S., 54°59'W.) lie 4 miles NW of Cape Belsham. **Borcegui Island** (61°03'S., 55°09'W.), 6m high, lies 1.5 miles offshore, 5 miles farther W.

Rodman Cove (61°07'S., 55°28'W.), located 3 miles NE of Cape Lindsey, has a narrow, sandy beach lying at the foot of its steep cliffs. Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 18m, within this cove. The shores of Elephant Island offer little protection from the wind or sea and landings can only be made during calm weather.

Cape Yelcho (61°03'S., 55°22'W.) forms the NW extremity of the island. **Minstrel Point** (61°04'S., 55°25'W.), located 2 miles SW of the cape, lies at the foot of **Hammer Hill** (61°04'S., 55°21'W.).

Seal Islets (60°58'S., 55°24'W.), a group of small islands and rocks, lie about 8 miles N of Cape Lindsey. Anchorage may be taken, in a depth of 14m, off the S side of the islands, but this roadstead is not recommended as below-water ledges and rocks have been reported to exist in this area. Shoal patches, with depths of 6.4 and 18m, are reported to lie about 9 miles NW and 5 miles ENE, respectively, of Seal Islets.

Sealers Passage (61°02'S., 55°23'W.) lies between Cape Yelcho and Seal Islets. Shoal patches, each with a depth of 18.3m, lie in this passage, 2 miles NNW and 2 miles NNE of Cape Yelcho.

2.20 West Reef (61°05'S., 55°36'W.), surrounded by foul ground, consists of a chain of shallow rocks which extends up to about 6 miles W from Cape Lindsey. Vessels are advised not to navigate in this area except in very calm weather.

Stinker Point (61°13'S., 55°23'W.) is located 8 miles SSE of Cape Lindsey. Beaches, which lie close N and between 0.5 and 1 mile SE of this point, uncover at LW, but their approaches are encumbered by numerous rocks.

Cruiser Rocks (61°13'S., 55°28'W.), a group of rocks, extends up to 4 miles seaward between Cape Lindsey and **Cape Lookout** (61°16'S., 55°12'W.).

Table Bay (61°09'S., 55°24'W.) lies S of the peninsula of which Cape Lindsey, a headland, forms the seaward extremity. From this cape, the coast trends generally S then SE for 14 miles to Cape Lookout and consists mostly of rocky cliffs and hanging glaciers. Numerous islets and rocks front this stretch of coast and lie up to about 3 miles offshore.

Cape Lookout is formed by a steep bluff, 238m high. Anchorage may be taken, in a depth of 9m, within a small bay lying on the E side of this cape. The bay is fronted by a small spit which extends between two high rocks. A large glacier rises between two massive shoulders near the shoreward end of the spit.

Rowett Island (61°17'S., 55°13'W.), 1 mile long, lies 1 mile S of Cape Lookout. It has steep slopes and several jagged peaks.

Mount Pendragon (61°15'S., 55°14'W.), the summit of the island, is 975m high and rises 1.5 miles NW of the cape. Mount Elder, another prominent peak, stands 3 miles farther NNE.

The SE side of Elephant Island is mostly occupied by **Endurance Glacier** (61°10'S., 55°08'W.), which extends between the slopes of Mount Elder and **Muckle Bluff** (61°09'S., 54°52'W.), located 12 miles NE of Cape Lookout.

Walker Point (61°08'S., 54°42'W.) is located 6 miles E of Muckle Bluff and fronted by foul ground. A below-water ridge extends between Elephant Island and Clarence Island, but has not been surveyed.

2.21 Gibbs Island (61°28'S., 55°34'W.) lies 16 miles SW of Elephant Island. This island has a thick snowcap and a pronounced dip near its middle. A small and crescent-shaped promontory stands close SE of the main part of the island. A prominent peak, 262m high, rises on this promontory.

The Spit (61°29'S., 55°30'W.), a short and narrow isthmus, is composed of boulders, up to 21m high, and connects the promontory to the main part of the island. Landing during calm weather may be made on a small beach on the S coast of the island.

Aspland Island (61°28'S., 55°55'W.), 3 miles long and 834m high, lies 5 miles W of Gibbs Island.

Eadie Island (61°28'S., 55°57'W.), less than 1 mile long and 443m high, lies close SW of Aspland Island and may be connected to it.

O'Brien Island (61°30'S., 55°58'W.) lies 1.5 miles SW of Eadie Island and has three sharp peaks. The middle peak forms the summit of the island and is 539m high.

Bridgeman Island (62°04'S., 56°44'W.), 233m high, lies 38 miles SW of O'Brien Island. This island is volcanic and appears as a truncated pyramid. Its summit is inclined to the S and covered with snow. The reddish-brown coasts of the island are nearly vertical on the N side and sloping on the S side. Cliffs face the shores of the island. Those on the N and W sides have a yellow appearance and rise almost sheer from the sea while those on the S and E sides are red and rise more gradually towards the summit. Dangers fronting the island are reported to all lie within 0.2 mile of the shores.

2.22 King George Island (62°00'S., 58°15'W.) lies with North Foreland, its NE extremity, located 28 miles WNW of Bridgeman Island. This island is fronted by numerous rocks and reefs. It is mostly covered with ice through which a few prominent nunataks rise.

Venus Bay (61°55'S., 57°54'W.) lies between North Foreland and **False Round Point** (61°54'S., 58°02'W.).

Esther Harbor (61°55'S., 57°59'W.), an inlet, lies at the W side of the head of the bay. Brimstone Peak, a steep and yellow bluff, forms the NE entrance point and Esther Nunatak forms the SW. A group of three small islets lies near the SW shore of the inlet and extends for about 1 mile in an E/W direction. These islets are 9m high and lie about 0.2 mile from the land ice which rests on a shelving, rock platform. Esther Harbor was formerly described as a good anchorage, but it has not been recently surveyed and is not presently recommended, even for small craft.

Foul ground, lying up to 1.8 miles offshore, fronts the coast between North Foreland and **Cove Rock** (61°54'S., 57°51'W.) and the SW side of Ridley Island. Foul ground, lying up to 1.3 miles offshore, also fronts the coast between False Round Point and Round Point.

Ridley Island (61°51'S., 58°03'W.), 254m high, is located 2 miles N of False Round Point; foul ground lies in between.

The coast trends 12.5 miles SW and W from False Round Point to **Round Point** (61°56'S., 58°28'W.). The waters lying off this stretch of the coast have not been fully surveyed.

Owen Island (61°56'S., 58°26'W.) and **Jagged Island** (61°54'S., 58°29'W.) lie about 1 mile E and 2.5 miles NNW, respectively, of Round Point. A rock, 12m high, lies 2 miles SW of Jagged Island.

Tartar Island (61°56'S., 58°29'W.) lies 0.5 mile NW of Round Point. A chain of rocks, lying between 2 and 8 miles offshore, extends along the E part of the N coast of King George Island. Numerous rocks and islets lie in this area and great care must be used navigating in the area.

Davey Point (61°58'S., 58°34'W.), conspicuous and rocky, is located 3 miles SW of Round Point.

Caution.—The N coasts of the islands in the South Shetland group are fringed by numerous rocks and reefs. Vessels should only approach these shores with extreme care. It is reported that the changes of depths in this area are sudden and give no warning of the dangers.

2.23 Stigant Point (62°02'S., 58°45'W.), 64m high and conspicuous, is located 10 miles W of Round Point. Foul

ground lies off the coast in this vicinity and extends up to 2 miles offshore.

From this point, the coast extends for 15 miles SW to **Fildes Strait** (62°14'S., 59°00'W.), being heavily glaciated.

The **Flat Top Peninsula** (62°13'S., 59°02'W.), located 1 mile N of the SW extremity of King George Island, is fluted on its W side.

Numerous rocks and islets front the NW coast of the island. The **Atherton Islands** (62°06'S., 58°29'W.), two prominent islands, lie centered 8 miles SW of Stigant Point and attain heights of 40 and 44m.

Caraquet Rock (62°07'S., 59°02'W.) lies 4 miles WSW of **Bell Point** (62°07'S., 58°53'W.) and **Square End Island** (62°10'S., 58°59'W.) lies 3.3 miles NNE of the Flat Top Peninsula.

Sinbad Rock (62°10'S., 59°02'W.) lies 1.3 miles WNW of Square End Island; a below-water rock is reported to lie, position approximate, about 2.5 miles WNW of the Flat Top Peninsula.

Fildes Strait leads between the N extremity of **Nelson Island** (62°18'S., 59°03'W.) and the SW extremity of King George Island. The N entrance of this strait is foul and narrow and is navigable only by small boats. The tidal currents within the strait are reported to be so strong that passage is not recommended.

Several beaches, formed mostly of black sand and gravel, fringe the shores of the strait. Some scanty vegetation, consisting of thick-bladed tufts of coarse grass, grows on these beaches.

The NW side of the entrance to the strait is fronted by several dangers including **Upton Rock** (62°12'S., 59°08'W.), **Nancy Rock** (62°13'S., 59°06'W.), **Withem Island** (62°14'S., 59°09'W.), and **Weeks Stack** (62°14'S., 59°03'W.).

Nelson Island (62°18'S., 59°13'W.), 11 miles long and 7 miles wide, is completely ice-covered and has no conspicuous summit. A few bare-rock exposures lie near the coastal icecliffs. This island is completely fronted by many islets and rocks.

Duthoit Point (62°19'S., 58°50'W.), the E extremity of Nelson Island, forms the S entrance point of Fildes Strait.

Lone Rock (62°21'S., 58°50'W.), 3m high, lies 2 miles SW of **Pig Rock** (62°19'S., 58°48'W.), 65m high, at the S end of an area of rocks and foul ground which extends SE from Duthoit Point. A below-water rock is reported to lie, position approximate, about 2.3 miles ESE of Duthoit Point.

2.24 Edgell Bay (62°16'S., 58°59'W.), mostly unsurveyed, lies 4 miles N of Duthoit Point. **Spiro Hill** (62°16'S., 59°00'W.), 125m high and prominent, stands at the head of this bay. Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 42m, about 0.8 mile SE of **Rip Point** (62°15'S., 58°59'W.), the NW entrance point of the bay.

Two Summit Island (62°15'S., 58°57'W.), 43m high and conspicuous, lies 1.3 miles NE of Rip Point and 0.3 mile S of **Halfthree Point** (62°14'S., 58°57'W.), the NE entrance point of Fildes Strait.

An isolated shoal patch, with a least depth of 11m, lies about 0.7 mile SW of the W extremity of this island. A narrow drying reef, about 0.3 mile long, lies 1.4 miles SSW of the W extremity of this island.

An unnamed point, located 1 mile SW of the W extremity of the island, projects into the W side of Edgell Bay; an area of shallow foul ground extends up to about 0.2 mile seaward from it. This foul area fronts the coast to the W of the point and extends up to about 0.3 mile offshore. Several rocks front this stretch of coast and lie up to 2.5 miles offshore.

Harmony Point (62°19'S., 59°15'W.) forms the W extremity of the island and the N entrance point of Harmony Cove. An extensive shoal area, with a least depth of 3m, lies about 4.5 miles WNW of this point. A shoal patch, with a depth of 10m, is reported to lie about 3.5 miles W of this point.

A racon is situated close E of this point.

Folger Rock (62°16'S., 59°15'W.), above-water, lies 2.5 miles N of Harmony Point.

Harmony Cove (62°19'S., 59°12'W.), lying on the W side of the island, is a small inlet. Its shores consist of low, rocky shelves which are backed by rocky mounds. Extensive penguin rookeries are situated in the vicinity of these mounds. This inlet provides no protection from the swell and is not recommended as an anchorage.

The Toe (62°20'S., 59°11'W.), marked by a beacon, forms the S entrance point to Harmony Cove.

Inca Point, a prominent headland, is located 1.3 miles E of Harmony Point. It is formed by a double rock and surmounted by a hut.

2.25 Ross Point (62°21'S., 59°08'W.) is located 4 miles SE of Harmony Point. The water lying to the E of a line joining these points has a light-green appearance, but this is believed to be due to the reflection from the glacier forming the coastline.

Shoals extend up to about 0.5 mile S of Harmony Point and foul ground extends up to about 0.5 mile offshore, for 1 mile E of the point. Numerous above and below-water rocks, some of which break heavily, lie on this area of foul ground. The S coast of Nelson Island between Ross Point and Duthoit Point, 8 miles ENE, is fringed with rocks.

Grace Rock (62°22'S., 59°01'W.), the southernmost of these rocks, lies 1 mile offshore, 3.5 miles ESE of Ross Point.

Maxwell Bay (62°15'S., 58°51'W.) lies between the SW end of King George Island and the NE side of Nelson Island. It is entered between **Stranger Point** (62°16'S., 58°37'W.) and Duthoit Point, the E extremity of Nelson Island.

Tu Rocks (62°14'S., 58°53'W.), a group consisting of three conspicuous islets, lies 2.3 miles SSW of **Nebles Point** (62°12'S., 58°52'W.). One of these islets is 4m high while the other two are 10m high. The S islet is marked by a beacon.

Ardley Island (62°13'S., 58°56'W.), 72m high, lies with Brailard Point, its NE extremity, located 0.8 mile WNW of Tu Rocks. The W end of this island is joined to the mainland by a drying spit. A light is shown from a structure, 6m high, standing on the N shore of this island.

Suffield Point (62°12'S., 58°55'W.), a conspicuous bluff, is located 1 mile N of Brailard Point.

Lapidary Point (62°12'S., 58°56'W.) is located 0.4 mile WSW of Suffield Point; Rocky Cove lies between them.

Jasper Point (62°11'S., 58°54'W.) is located 0.4 mile NE of Suffield Point; Norma Cove lies between them. This point is faced by cliffs, which are composed of black and buff rocks with numerous veins of red and green jasper.

Ardley Cove lies 1 mile WSW of Suffield Point; a lighted beacon, 2m high, stands on the shore at its W end.

Teniente Marsh, a Chilean scientific station fronted by a small pier, and Bellingshausen, a Russian station, are situated at the head of this cove. An aeronautical radiobeacon is situated close N of the latter base.

Great Wall, a Chinese station, is situated close S of Ardley Cove and a quay, used by small craft, lies close to it. Artigas, a Uruguayan station, is situated in the vicinity of Jasper Point.

Anchorage, with good holding ground, can be taken, in a depth of 48m, mud, about 0.5 mile SW of Suffield Point. An airstrip is situated 1 mile N of Ardley Cove.

2.26 Collins Harbor (62°11'S., 58°51'W.), an inlet, can accommodate several large vessels. Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 22 to 29m, near the head. A survey indicated that the bottom near the middle of the entrance is irregular. When entering, vessels should favor the W side of the entrance in order to avoid a shoal, with a depth of 3m, lying 2.3 miles ENE of Suffield Point.

A spit, with depths of 9 to 18m, extends NNW from the E entrance point to the above shoal. A patch, with a depth of 13m, lies 2.3 miles ENE of Suffield Point.

Marion Cove (62°13'S., 58°48'W.) lies 2 miles SE of Collins Harbor. A shoal area, with depths of 2 to 6m, extends 0.3 mile NW from its S entrance point. A shoal patch, with depths of 7 to 9m, and an islet, 2m high, lie about 0.4 mile NNW and 0.5 mile ENE, respectively, of its S entrance point.

Noel Hill (62°14'S., 58°46'W.), a prominent slate knob, is 295m high and stands on the S side of this cove.

Foul ground and several below and above-water rocks lie on the N side of the cove, near its head. The cove is partly surrounded by icecliffs, but beaches front both sides of the entrance and a promontory stands on the S side of the entrance. Several hills, up to 95m high, rise behind the beach on the S side.

Foul ground fronts the N entrance point and a conspicuous square rock, 34m high, lies near the coast, 0.3 mile NNE of it. A group of rocks, one of which dries, lies 0.2 mile offshore, 1 mile E of the N entrance point. A shoal, with a depth of 6m, lies 0.2 mile farther ENE.

Anchorage by large vessels can be taken about 0.4 mile NE of the S entrance point; anchorage by small vessels can be taken near the head of the cove.

2.27 Potter Cove (62°14'S., 58°42'W.) lies 2 miles SE of Marion Cove, from which it is separated by a small peninsula.

Three Brothers Hill (62°15'S., 58°41'W.), 196m high, stands in the vicinity of this cove. It is very conspicuous and has been described as the neck of an extinct volcano.

Florence Nunatak (62°13'S., 58°37'W.), 342m high, rises 2.5 miles NE of Three Brothers Hill.

The cove is entered between an unnamed point, located 0.5 mile S of Three Brothers Hill, and **Winship Point** (62°15'S., 58°44'W.), 1.5 miles WNW.

A light is shown from a metal structure, 3m high, standing on the E side of the entrance to the cove, 0.3 mile NW of Three Brothers Hill. A beacon, 4m high, is situated 0.8 mile ENE of this light.

The coast trends 0.9 mile N from the E entrance point to a point located 0.2 mile NNW of Three Brothers Hill. It then extends 0.4 mile E to a stream on the E side of which stands a small, green pump house. The ruins of a jetty lie close E of the stream, but the beach in this vicinity slopes and is free from obstructions. This beach is reported to be the site of a colony of elephant seals. The low coast, with four huts standing along it, then continues ENE until it reaches an icecliff. This icecliff, which is 30 to 49m high, extends 0.6 mile N and then 1.5 miles WSW. Over time, the position of the face of the icecliff is reported to change.

From the SW end of the icecliff, a stony beach, backed by steep and snow-clad hills, extends 0.9 mile SSW to the W entrance point of the cove. A prominent outcrop stands midway along this beach and a lagoon forms in the shingle by the icecliff during the summer. A reef, which dries 2m in places, extends 0.2 mile from the shingle beach, opposite the N end of the lagoon. An area of foul ground, with numerous rocks, lies N of this reef. A rock, 8m high, lies 0.2 mile offshore, about 0.2 mile S of the lagoon.

Three above-water rocks, the tallest being 14m high, lie on a drying, rocky ledge which extends 0.2 mile S from the W entrance point of the cove. Two rocks, 22 and 23m high, lie 0.3 mile farther W and are prominent. Between the rocky ledge and these two rocks, a small beach fringes the shore and can be used as landing by boats, but care should be taken as many small reefs lie in the vicinity of the ledge.

It was reported that a vessel anchored in a depth of 31m, black soft mud, near the head of the cove. This anchorage berth was reported to be sheltered, except from SE winds, and appeared to afford better holding ground than farther seaward. Vessels can also anchor about 0.3 mile NNW of the pump house with their sterns made fast to bollards on the shore. Such vessels should anchor with their sterns about 0.2 mile offshore. However, care must be taken as this places the stern of the vessel between two shoals, each with a depth of 6m.

Continual falls may be expected from the icecliff during the melt season and the cove often becomes filled with brash ice and blocks of stranded ice, making landings difficult. Potter Cove is recommended as a harbor of refuge, with good anchorage, during bad weather.

2.28 Admiralty Bay (62°10'S., 58°25'W.) ([World Port Index No. 63090](#)) lies between Demay Point and **Martins Head** (62°11'S., 58°14'W.), a prominent headland. The bay is irregular and contains three **Ezcurre Inlet** (62°10'S., 58°34'W.), **Mackeller Inlet** (62°05'S., 58°28'W.), and **Martel Inlet** (62°05'S., 58°22'W.). These inlets and the bay offer shelter from all winds and provide anchorage in moderate depths.

The entrance of the bay is clear and depths over 360m extend to the entrance to Martel Inlet.

Demay Point rises to The Tower, a prominent peak, the summit of which is formed by a square nunatak, 367m high. Telefon Point is located 1.8 miles SW of Demay Point and Telefon Rocks, up to 24m high, lie 1 mile E of it. Sentry Cove, a small inlet, indents the S side of Demay Point.

The shores along both sides of the bay are covered with glaciers. On the E side, Vieville Glacier extends from **Vaureal Peak** (62°11'S., 58°18'W.) to **Point Hennequin** (62°08'S., 58°24'W.), 4.5 miles inside the bay. A sandy beach, on which a

landing can be made, extends 0.8 mile N from this point. On the W side, glaciers slope from the heights to the water's edge between Demay Point and **Point Thomas** (62°10'S., 58°30'W.), is 4 miles inside the bay.

Sphinx Hill (62°11'S., 58°27'W.) stands close to the shore, midway between Demay Point and Point Thomas. This peak is conspicuous, isolated, black, and 296m high.

The coast is fronted by foul ground as far as 1.5 miles ESE of Point Thomas. **Napier Rock** (62°10'S., 58°26'W.), 5m high, lies 1.5 miles SE of Point Thomas. Shoals, with depths of 7 and 6m, lie 2.1 miles SE and 1.9 miles SE, respectively, of Demay Point.

A light is shown from a metal tower with a gallery, 8m high, standing in the vicinity of Point Thomas. A hut is situated near this light.

Ezcurra Inlet is entered between Point Thomas and **Denais Stack** (62°08'S., 58°30'W.), a conspicuous rocky stack, lying 1.5 miles N. **Dufayel Island** (62°10'S., 58°34'W.) occupies the center of this inlet. The W end of this island is fringed by a shoal which has depths of 6 to 8m and extends up to 0.2 mile offshore. The outer edge of this shoal is steep-to and slopes abruptly to a depth of 37m. Vessels usually enter the inlet by passing to the N of the island and leave by passing to the S.

2.29 Cardozo Cove (62°10'S., 58°37'W.) and **Goulden Cove** (62°11'S., 58°38'W.) indent the SW end of the inlet. These coves both have glaciers at their heads and are separated by Rhyolite Head, a prominent headland. **Herve Cove** (62°11'S., 58°33'W.) and **Monsimet Cove** (62°11'S., 58°34'W.), two small indentations, lie on the S side of the inlet, S of Dufayel Island.

Anchorage is available, in a depth of 18m, to the SW of the island. The holding ground is good, but the shelter is poor as squalls can blow from all directions. Care must also be taken to avoid a shoal, with a depth of 6m, lying 0.2 mile W of the island.

Lange Glacier (62°07'S., 58°30'W.) reaches the W side of Admiralty Bay between Denais Stack and **Crepin Point** (62°06'S., 58°29'W.), 2.5 miles N.

Admiralen Peak (62°06'S., 58°30'W.), 305m high and prominent, rises 1 mile SW of Crepin Point.

Wegger Peak (62°06'S., 58°31'W.), 304m high and prominent, stands 0.8 mile N of Admiralen Peak.

Cockscomb Hill (62°05'S., 58°30'W.), 141m high and conspicuous, rises 1 mile N of Crepin Point.

Mackeller Inlet is entered between Crepin Point and **Plaza Point** (62°06'S., 58°26'W.), 1.8 miles E. A shoal, with a depth of 2m, lies 0.5 mile WNW of Plaza Point. Depths of over 35m extend as far as the head of this inlet, but shoals, with a least depth of 4m, extend W from the **Keller Peninsula** (62°05'S., 58°26'W.) to the W side of the inlet.

2.30 Martel Inlet is separated from Mackeller Inlet by the Keller Peninsula, which is surmounted by several peaks up to 305m high. The inlet is divided by an extensive shoal area, with depths of less than 11m, which extends 0.8 mile SSE from the middle of its NW side. A below-water rock lies on this shoal area, 1.3 miles NW of Plaza Point. The shores of this inlet are fringed by numerous rocks.

Visca Anchorage (62°05'S., 58°24'W.) lies at the W side of the head of Martel Inlet and is divided by a small peninsula. This latter peninsula is 48m high and its summit is surmounted by a cairn.

Stenhouse Bluff (62°04'S., 58°24'W.), a headland, forms the SE end of the peninsula. O'Connors Rocks, up to 0.9m high, lie about 0.2 mile off the SW part of the peninsula, 0.2 mile W of the headland. A shoal area, with depths of 5 to 11m, extends up to about 0.3 mile S from the headland. A rock, with a depth of 4m, lies about 0.2 mile ESE the headland.

Sea Leopard Patch (62°05'S., 58°24'W.), with a least depth of 18m, lies 0.4 mile SSW of Stenhouse Bluff.

Above-water rocks extend up to about 0.2 mile S from Plaza Point. A shoal, with a depth of 7m, lies about 0.2 mile ESE of Plaza Point. A shoal, with a depth of 5m, extends about 0.2 mile into the inlet, 0.7 mile NE of Plaza Point.

A meteorological station, which was abandoned in 1961, is situated on the W side of Martel Inlet and an anemometer tower, 21m high, stands close N of it. A grave, marked by a cairn surmounted by a wooden cross, is situated 0.2 mile NW of this tower.

Convenient anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 31m, mud, about 0.3 mile ENE of the tower. The holding ground is good, but this roadstead is subject to violent squalls and strong winds. Sheltered anchorage is obtainable on the SE side of Martel Inlet within **Lussich Cove** (62°06'S., 58°21'W.). The berth has depths of 8 to 29m over a bottom of glacial mud.

Ternyck Needle (62°05'S., 58°16'W.), a prominent black nunatak, projects through the glacier on the NE side of the inlet, 4.8 miles ENE of Plaza Point.

Caution.—A local magnetic anomaly, up to 3°, has been reported to exist within Martel Inlet, close E of Plaza Point.

2.31 Lions Rump (62°08'S., 58°07'W.) is located 5 miles NE of Martins Head. The coast between consists of a conspicuous and rocky cliff, up to 277m high, which is composed of dark gray columns of basalt.

Legra Bay (62°10'S., 58°12'W.) lies between **Loe Head** (62°09'S., 58°08'W.) and Martin Head. The beaches in this vicinity are steeply shelving and composed mainly of coarse shingle. Low Head is located 1.5 miles S of Lions Rump; the coast between is fringed by foul ground which extends up to 0.5 mile offshore. Shallow rocks, positions approximate, are reported to lie about 0.8 mile and 1 mile SE of Low Head.

King George Bay (62°06'S., 58°05'W.) is entered between Turret Point and Lions Rump, 5.5 miles SW. Its shores consist of low and level ice faces, fronted by shingle beaches. This bay is deep, but a number of islets and rocks obstruct its W side. These include **Twin Pinnacles** (62°08'S., 58°06'W.), **Growler Rock** (62°07'S., 58°08'W.), **Martello Tower** (62°06'S., 58°08'W.), and **Stump Rock** (62°05'S., 58°08'W.).

Vessels have taken temporary anchorage, in a depth of 37m, about 1 mile W of **Deacon Peak** (62°06'S., 57°54'W.); in a depth of 42m about 0.4 mile NE of Twin Pinnacles; and in a depth of 62m about 0.4 mile E of Growler Rock.

Vessels have also anchored, free from ice, in a depth of 37m, about 1 mile W of Penguin Island. Winds blowing from the W at 25 to 30 knots were experienced in this anchorage, but the shelter proved satisfactory. This anchorage was also considered to be good during E winds.

2.32 Penguin Island (62°06'S., 57°54'W.), which is prominent, marks the E entrance to King George Bay. Deacon Peak, a volcanic cone, forms the summit of this island and is 171m high. The N part of the island consists of a plateau, 15m high, in which lies an extinct crater.

Penguin Island is separated from **Mersey Spit** (62°05'S., 57°55'W.) by a narrow strait which is obstructed with below-water rocks. The shores of the island are formed by large boulders and landing is difficult in all but calm weather. Depths of less than 6m extend up to 0.4 mile W of the island and depths of less than 18m extend up to 1 mile SW of Turret Point. A shoal, with a depth of 14.6m, lies about 4 miles E of the island. Anchorage can be obtained, in depths of 15 to 36m, black gravel and sand, to the W and SW of Penguin Island. Irregular depths were reported to lie 4 miles ENE of the E extremity of the island and rapid shoaling was reported to occur about 1 mile ENE of the island. It is recommended that great care be used when approaching the E side of the island and vessels should not anchor here. Anchorage can also be taken, in a depth of 42m, on the W side of the bay, about 0.5 mile N of Twin Pinnacles.

Mersey Spit lies 1 mile SW of **Three Sisters Point** (62°04'S., 57°53'W.) and is located on the E side of a small promontory. Turret Point, the E entrance point of the bay, forms the W extremity of this promontory.

Sherratt Bay (62°02'S., 57°50'W.) lies between Penguin Island and Cape Melville. **Penola Island** (62°02'S., 57°51'W.) is small and lies within this bay.

Cape Melville (62°02'S., 57°37'W.), 183m high, forms the E extremity of King George Island. This cape consists of a narrow, level, and rocky tongue which is backed by cliffs.

Melville Peak (62°01'S., 57°41'W.), 549m high, rises about 3 miles W of the seaward extremity of the cape.

Between Cape Melville and North Foreland, 7 miles N, the coast consists of sheer, crumbling cliffs with numerous rock falls and landslides of great size. This stretch of coast is fringed by rocks, reefs, and foul ground, which extend up to about 0.8 mile offshore, and should be given a wide berth.

Rocks, on which the sea breaks continuously, lie 0.8 mile S and 1.5 miles NE of Cape Melville. Rocks and foul ground extend up to 1.5 miles offshore between the cape and North Foreland.

Vessels are advised to pass at least 3 miles off Cape Melville.

2.33 Foreland Island (61°57'S., 57°39'W.), 24m high, lies 3.5 miles SSE of North Foreland and **Middle Island** (61°58'S., 57°38'W.) lies 1.5 miles farther S.

Simpson Rocks (61°58'S., 57°23'W.), up to 9m high, lie 7 miles NE of Cape Melville and should be given a wide berth. A navigable channel leads between Simpson Rocks and **Hauken Rock** (62°01'S., 57°33'W.), the outer group of rocks lying NE of Cape Melville.

Nelson Strait (62°20'S., 59°18'W.) leads between Nelson Island and **Robert Island** (62°24'S., 59°30'W.). It is deep and clear, particularly on the E side. However, this passage is not recommended, except in clear weather, due to strong tidal currents, tide rips, and a difficulty in identifying local features.

Parry Patch (62°17'S., 59°22'W.), with a least depth of 6m, lies in the W approaches, about 3.5 miles WNW of Harmony Point. Several shoals lie close NW, W, and SW of this shoal

patch. After passing **Table Island** (62°21'S., 59°49'W.), Nelson Strait forms the shortest route leading to Potter Cove or Admiralty Bay, especially in November and December. The strait and its E end are clear of dangers, while some shoal patches lie at the W end. These include **Mellona Rocks** (62°18'S., 59°30'W.), **Liberty Rocks** (62°19'S., 59°27'W.), and **Salient Rock** (62°22'S., 59°20'W.). These rocks lie on the SW side of the strait and are among the outermost dangers. Foul ground fronts the NE shore of Robert Island and extends between 1.5 and 2.5 miles offshore. A shoal patch, with a least depth of 10m, lies about 3.5 miles W of Harmony Point.

2.34 Robert Island, 11 miles long, lies in a NW/SE direction and is 6 miles wide at its E end. This island is completely ice-covered and has no prominent peaks or other features. Only the SW and NW extremities of the island appear free of the enveloping snow and ice. The N coast of the island is fringed by foul ground.

From **Robert Point** (62°28'S., 59°23'W.), the SE extremity of the island, the E coast extends N for 5 miles and then WNW for 6 miles to **Newell Point** (62°20'S., 59°32'W.). This stretch of the shore is fronted by numerous rocks. A beacon is reported to stand on Robert Point.

From Newell Point, the coast extends W for 2.5 miles to a promontory. A shoal, with a depth of 6.4m, lies about 4 miles NNE of Newell Point. Foul ground extends up to about 4 miles seaward from the N side of Robert Island.

Clothier Harbor (62°22'S., 59°40'W.), an inlet, lies close W of the promontory and is completely surrounded by a maze of islets and rocks, many of which are below-water. Hence, extreme care must be exercised when approaching this area.

A rock, with a least depth of 1.5m, lies near the middle of the harbor and restricts the area available for anchoring. However, the roadstead can accommodate about nine small vessels. This anchorage has depths of 7 to 9m over a blue-clay bottom. Generally, one tide occurs every 24 hours with a rise of about 2.9m, but at times the tides are irregular.

Heywood Island (62°20'S., 59°41'W.) lies about 2 miles NW of Clothier Harbor.

Fort William (62°23'S., 59°43'W.), a conspicuous cape, forms the W extremity of the island. It is 90m high and comparatively free of ice and snow. A light is shown, between 15 November and 15 May annually, from a structure, 9m high, standing on this cape.

The **Coppermine Peninsula** (62°22'S., 59°43'W.) is flat-topped; its SE part is irregular and sloping. Fort William forms the extremity of the NW part of this peninsula. The entire area in the vicinity of the Coppermine Peninsula has been designated a Specially Protected Area.

Tide rips have been reported to extend up to about 0.2 mile W, S, and SE of Fort William. Two rocks, awash, with an above-water rock between them, lie about 0.5 mile SSE of the cape.

2.35 Coppermine Cove (62°23'S., 59°42'W.) lies on the W coast of Robert Island, close SE of Fort William.

The Triplets (62°24'S., 59°41'W.), a three-pointed peak, stands 1.8 miles SE of Fort William and surmounts the SE entrance point of the cove.

A bay indents the SW side of Robert Island and is entered about 1 mile SE of The Triplets. Numerous above and below-water rocks fringe the SW entrance point of this bay and extend up to 0.2 mile offshore. Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 40m, on the W side of this wide bay, about 0.9 mile E of The Triplets. However, depths of less than 10m lie up to 0.3 mile from the coast, close NE of this anchorage. There are no known dangers on the E side of this bay.

Edwards Point (62°29'S., 59°30'W.), located 3.3 miles WSW of Robert Point, forms the S extremity of the island and also the N entrance point on the SE side of English Strait. A light is shown, between 15 November and 15 December annually, from a structure, 21m high, standing on the point.

English Strait (62°27'S., 59°38'W.) leads between Robert Island and **Greenwich Island** (62°31'S., 59°47'W.). It is deep and clear throughout, but the tidal currents are strong and variable and a dangerous NE set has been experienced. The NW entrance is encumbered with many islets and rocks. The outermost of these dangers is a rock, awash, which has been reported to lie about 17.5 miles NW of Fort William. The sea breaks heavily on this rock and its position is reported to be doubtful.

In the narrowest part of the strait, between **Passage Rock** (62°23'S., 59°45'W.) and Fort William, overfalls, which are dangerous to boats, occur. In addition, eddies have been reported to exist at times close to Fort William.

Table Island lies 2.5 miles NW of Fort William and is the most prominent object in the approaches to the strait. This island, 181m high, is perfectly level and its sides resemble a wall. A prominent cleft is located in the upper part of the NE end of the island. A rock, with a least depth of 8m, lies about 0.5 mile NE of Table Island.

2.36 The Watchkeeper (62°18'S., 59°49'W.), a low rock, lies 2.3 miles N of Table Island and has below-water rocks, which break, located about 0.5 mile W and 0.3 mile N of it. Another rock, awash, was reported to lie about 1 mile N of The Watchkeeper.

Asses Ears (62°19'S., 59°45'W.), a group of islets, lies 1.8 miles NE of Table Island. The northwesternmost islet of this group presents the appearance which suggests the name.

Monica Rock (62°20'S., 59°44'W.), 2m high, stands at the S end of a shoal, with a least depth of 4m, which lies 1.5 miles SSE of Asses Ears. Other shoal patches are reported to lie within 0.3 mile of this rock.

Turmoil Rock (62°21'S., 59°47'W.), awash, lies 0.8 mile SE of Table Island.

Chaos Reef (62°22'S., 59°46'W.) extends between Turmoil Rock and **Passage Rock** (62°23'S., 59°45'W.). A rock, 1m high, lies on the reef. Passage Rock is 18m high and lies 0.3 mile W of Fort William. Several dangers lie between Turmoil Rock and Passage Rock and foul ground extends up to 0.5 mile farther SSE.

Cheshire Rock (62°22'S., 59°45'W.), 1m high, lies 0.2 mile SSE of Passage Rock.

Bowler Rocks (62°21'S., 59°50'W.) lie 0.5 mile SE of Table Island, with **Holmes Rock** (62°23'S., 59°50'W.) and **Stoker Island** (62°24'S., 59°51'W.) lying 1.5 and 2.5 miles, respectively, farther SSW. The area in the vicinity of these rocks has not been examined.

Morris Rock (62°23'S., 59°48'W.), 53m high, lies 1.4 miles S of Table Island and is the northernmost of a scattered group of islands, rocks, and foul ground known as the itcho Islands.

The **Aitcho Islands** (62°24'S., 59°47'W.) lie on the SW side of English Strait and extend 3.5 miles SE between Morris Rock and **Cecilia Island** (62°25'S., 59°43'W.), which is 60m high. This group also includes **Jorge Island** (62°23'S., 59°46'W.), **Emeline Island** (62°24'S., 59°48'W.), and **Sierra Island** (62°24'S., 59°48'W.).

Dee Island (62°26'S., 59°47'W.), lying 1 mile off the N coast of Greenwich Island and 3 miles SW of Fort William, has a prominent double summit. Burro Peaks, 191m high, is prominent and rises near the S side of the island.

2.37 Greenwich Island (62°28'S., 59°48'W.), lying SW of Robert Island, consists of two parts which are joined by a narrow isthmus. This island is entirely ice-capped and rocky bluffs along the coasts form capes which project beyond the glaciers. The N coast of the island is fronted by foul ground and should not be approached within 5 miles.

Mount Plymouth, 518m high, stands near the center of the N part of the island. Two black and conspicuous peaks stand on the W side of the N part of the island. **Greaves Peak** (62°28'S., 59°59'W.), the westernmost, is 236m high and has sharp, double-pointed peak. **Crutch Peak** (62°28'S., 59°56'W.), 277m high, has a rocky peak and stands 1.5 miles E of Greaves Peak.

The N coast of the island between **Canto Point** (62°27'S., 59°44'W.) and **Duff Point** (62°27'S., 60°02'W.), the W extremity, is fronted by foul ground and several small islands which lie up to 5 miles offshore. These small islands include **Ongley Island** (62°26'S., 59°54'W.) and **Romeo Island** (62°23'S., 59°55'W.).

Discovery Bay (62°29'S., 59°43'W.) is entered on the W side of English Strait, between Canto Point and **Ash Point** (62°29'S., 59°39'W.), 2.3 miles SE. This bay recedes for 2.5 miles and is mostly fringed by icecliffs that are backed by featureless snow slopes, up to 300m high.

Ash Point consists of a low, rounded, and ash-covered promontory. It is steep-to with no off-lying dangers. A beacon, 6m high, stands on the point.

Poisson Hill (62°29'S., 59°39'W.), a rocky outcrop, is located 0.4 mile SSE of Ash Point. It is 80m high and marked by a beacon.

Lopez Nunatak (62°29'S., 59°39'W.), steep-sided and 254m high, stands 1 mile SSE of Ash Point.

Good anchorage may be obtained, in a depth of 40m, mud with good holding ground, about 0.6 mile NNW of **Fuente Rock** (62°30'S., 59°41'W.). Good anchorage can also be taken about 0.3 mile WSW of **Gonzalez Island** (62°29'S., 59°40'W.).

It is reported that tanker vessels anchor within the bay lying between the **Guesalaga Peninsula** (62°29'S., 59°40'W.) and Ash Point, where there is a jetty, 21m long, and several stern mooring posts.

2.38 Capitan Prat, a Chilean base, is situated at the head of **Iquique Cove** (62°29'S., 59°40'W.). Three radio masts, the tallest of which is 26m high, stand close to the base.

The Guesalaga Peninsula forms the NW side of this cove. It is low, shingle-covered, and surmounted by a prominent wooden cross and a small chapel. The cove, which lies NE of

Gonzalez Island, forms a sheltered harbor for boats. Numerous rocks and reefs lie within the cove, in the entrance, and in the approaches. Local knowledge is advised. Boats without local knowledge should proceed with great care and should keep as close as possible to the N side of Gonzalez Island in order to avoid most of the dangers.

Ferrer Point (62°30'S., 59°42'W.), ice-free, is 47m high and fringed by many islets and rocks which extend up to 0.4 mile N of it. Fuente Rock, 9m high, lies about 0.4 mile N of the point and is marked by a beacon.

Canto Point, 61m high, has four conspicuous, rocky outcrops at its extremity. This point is fringed, on its E side, by numerous off-lying rocks and shoals. These dangers include **Bonert Rock** (62°27'S., 59°43'W.), which is 6m high, and **Ibar Rocks** (62°27'S., 59°43'W.), the outermost, which are 1m high and lie 0.7 mile ESE of the point. A shoal, with a depth of 8m, is reported to lie about 0.3 mile E of Ibar Rocks.

From Canto Point, the W shore of the bay trends S for 1 mile and then icecliffs extend SSW for 2.5 miles. This stretch of coast is fringed by foul ground which extends up to 0.5 mile offshore.

Tenorio Rock (62°28'S., 59°44'W.), 1m high, lies about 1.5 miles SSW of Canto Point.

Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 31m, mud, about 1.3 miles SSW of Ash Point. Anchorage was also reported to have been taken, in a depth of 48m, thick mud, off the base with the E tangent of the NE extremity of Greenwich Island bearing 342° and the W tangent of the peninsula, which is located 2.5 miles SSW of Ash Point, bearing 191°.

2.39 Yankee Harbor (62°32'S., 59°47'W.), an inlet, lies on the W coast of Greenwich Island and is formed by volcanic debris.

Glacier Bluff (62°32'S., 59°48'W.) forms the N entrance point of Yankee Harbor; **Spit Point** (62°32'S., 59°48'W.), marked by a beacon, forms the S entrance point. Foul ground and several shallow shoals are reported to lie up to about 0.3 mile S of Glacier Bluff. Foul ground is also reported to fringe the NE side of Spit Point. A rock, the position of which is doubtful, is reported to lie about 1 mile S of Spit Point.

A lofty escarpment of volcanic rocks stands close SE of the harbor and a glacier extends to the harbor shore. The harbor can accommodate several vessels, but it provides very little protection from heavy offshore gusts, particularly during E winds.

Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 29 to 33m, brown ash, about 0.2 mile E of Spit Point or, in a depth of 37m, about 0.5 mile E of the point. Anchorage can also be taken, in a depth of 46m, about 0.4 mile E of Spit Point. Although the anchor sinks deeply into the bottom, the holding ground is reported to be unreliable.

Hospital Point (62°32'S., 59°47'W.) is located 0.5 mile E of Glacier Bluff and a patch, with a depth of 15m, lies about 0.2 mile S of it. A rocky spit, with depths of less than 15m, extends about 0.2 mile S from the point. Rocks, awash, and depths of less than 6m lie up to 0.2 mile from the SE side of the harbor, near its S end. The harbor is otherwise clear of dangers to within 0.2 mile of the shore.

Anchorage has also been taken, in a depth of 59m, mud bottom, SE of **Triangle Point** (62°32'S., 59°51'W.). This anchorage was taken with Spit Point bearing 073.5° and Triangle Point bearing 311°.

The rocky spit and shoals lying across the entrance protect the inner part of the harbor from rough seas and high winds. Anchorage can also be taken, in a depth of 31m, to the E of Triangle Point and about 1 mile W of Spit Point.

2.40 Sartorius Point (62°34'S., 59°39'W.), the S extremity of the island, is located 2.5 miles SW of Fort Point.

Ephraim Bluff (62°34'S., 59°43'W.), located 2 miles W of the point, forms the N entrance point of the SE entrance to McFarlane Strait. Reefs extend up to 0.5 mile S from this bluff.

Santa Cruz Point (62°31'S., 59°33'W.), the NE extremity of Greenwich Island and the S entrance point at the SE end of English Strait, is located 3.5 miles SE of Ash Point.

Fort Point (62°33'S., 59°35'W.), conspicuous, is located 3 miles S of Santa Cruz Point.

Hardy Cove (62°32'S., 59°35'W.) lies between Santa Cruz Point and Fort Point.

McFarlane Strait (62°32'S., 59°55'W.), lying between Greenwich Island and Livingston Island, is wide and clear at its S entrance, but narrow and foul at its N entrance. Except for small vessels with local knowledge, passage through this strait is not recommended. The tidal currents are strong, sometimes attaining rates of 5 or 6 knots, and there are numerous tide-rips and eddies.

The outermost danger in the NW approaches to the strait is a small, above-water rock which lies about 7.5 miles NW of Duff Point, the E entrance point at N end. Other dangers, consisting of below-water rocks, lie between 4.5 miles SW and 3 miles SSW of the above-water rock.

Pyramid Island (62°26'S., 60°06'W.), 206m high, lies about 2 miles NNE of **Williams Point** (62°28'S., 60°09'W.). It is conspicuous and has vertical sides. An unexamined shoal, with a reported least depth of 14.6m, lies about 2 miles NW of this island.

The **Zed Islands** (62°26'S., 60°10'W.) lie 1.5 miles NW of Williams Point. The W and tallest of these islands is 290m high.

Eliza Rocks (62°26'S., 60°14'W.), up to 8m high, lie about 1 mile WSW of Zed Islands.

2.41 The Meade Islands (62°27'S., 60°05'W.) lie close S of Pyramid Island, in the middle of the N entrance of the strait.

Cone Rock (62°27'S., 60°07'W.), 6m high, and **Channel Rock** (62°28'S., 60°05'W.), above-water, lie about 1 mile NNW and 0.8 mile S, respectively, of the Meade Islands. A beacon, 5.5m high, stands on Channel Rock.

Foul ground extends up to 1 mile E of Williams Point and constricts the passage, to the W of the Meade Islands, to a navigable width of only about 0.3 mile.

Cave Island (62°27'S., 60°04'W.) lies close within the entrance of the strait, near the E end of the Meade Islands.

Entering the strait from the SE and after passing Fort Point, vessels can easily identify Ephraim Bluff. This high bluff has one or two prominent outcroppings of dark rock on its S side. Below-water rocks lie off this bluff and extend up to about 0.5

mile offshore. Below-water rocks also front Triangle Point, the outer N entrance point of Yankee Harbor.

Livingston Island (62°36'S., 60°30'W.), 39 miles long, extends in an E/W direction and is 2 to 19 miles wide. The E part of this island is very mountainous and ice-capped, except on the steep slopes which form the coast. Between these slopes, icecliffs descend to the water's edge. Several prominent and rugged peaks, partly ice-free, extend across the island with broad, ice-filled depressions between them. The coast of the island consists of exposed rock ridges and glacier fronts. The W part of the island is very low and flat while, in sharp contrast, the E part has a wild mountainous topography.

Mount Bowles (62°37'S., 60°12'W.), the most prominent summit, stands 10 miles W of Renier Point.

Mount Friesland (62°40'S., 60°12'W.), 1,770m high, is prominent and stands in the interior of the E part of the island.

Bays indent all sides of the island, except the SE coast, which consists of one continuous ice face.

Renier Point (62°37'S., 59°48'W.), the E extremity of the island, forms the SE entrance point of McFarlane Strait. This point is massive, ice-free in summer, and gives the appearance of a bent needle from a distance.

Rugged Rocks (62°37'S., 59°48'W.), up to 1.5m high, extend about 1 mile NW from Renier Point. A reef, awash, lies 0.3 mile NW of these rocks. A rock, existence doubtful, lies close to the shore, 0.5 mile SW of the point.

Caution.—A dangerous wreck was reported (1997) to lie about 0.8 mile NNW of the outermost charted rock of Rugged Rocks. A dangerous rock was reported to lie 0.8 mile N of Renier Point.

2.42 The N side of the entrance to **Moon Bay** (62°35'S., 60°00'W.) is formed by **Edinburgh Hill** (62°33'S., 60°01'W.), a conspicuous and volcanic knob. This knob consists of a pillar, 95m high, which rises out of the sea and is connected to the shore by a narrow spit of loose rocks. Several below-water rocks lie close to the shore, near this knob.

Half Moon Island (62°36'S., 59°55'W.), 101m high, lies in the SE part of this bay. Anchorage may be taken, in depths of 13 to 27m, within a cove lying on the E side of this island. However, the holding ground is not considered to be very good and several rocks lie close off the entrance points of the cove. Teniente Camara, an Argentinean base, stands on the island, but was reported to be inactive. A beacon surmounts a small peak, 40m high, which stands near the SE extremity of the island.

Moon Bay is deep and affords protection from all winds except those from the E quadrant. Numerous rocks, awash, lie up to 0.4 mile off the S shore of the bay as far as about 3 miles W of Renier Point.

Inott Point (62°32'S., 60°00'W.) is located 5.8 miles SSE of **Williams Point** (62°28'S., 60°09'W.) and is backed by **Sharp Peak** (62°32'S., 60°04'W.), 425m high. Samuel Peak, another prominent hill, rises 2.5 miles WSW of Sharp Peak.

Dragon Cove (62°28'S., 60°08'W.), a small inlet, lies on the W side of McFarlane Strait, 1 mile SSE of Williams Point. Lister Cove, another small inlet, lies 2 miles farther SE.

The N coast is fronted by many dangers and vessels should give it a wide berth.

Hero Bay (62°31'S., 60°27'W.) lies between Williams Point and Black Point, a rocky headland, 15 miles W. Numerous islets and rocks lie within this bay to the S and SW of Desolation Island.

Siddons Point (62°33'S., 60°26'W.), a conspicuous promontory, is located in the middle of the S shore of this bay.

Desolation Island (62°28'S., 60°22'W.) lies in the E part of Hero Bay, about 5 miles W of Williams Point. From a distance, this island presents an unusual appearance of stratification which is caused by chasms in the black rock being filled with snow.

Cape Danger (62°27'S., 60°23'W.), the N extremity of Desolation Island, is located 5 miles W of Williams Point and is 60m high. A group of below-water rocks lies 0.4 mile N of this cape. These rocks are very dangerous in calm weather, especially since the tidal currents in this vicinity set strongly in both directions.

2.43 Craggy Island (62°28'S., 60°19'W.) forms the NE side of **Blythe Bay** (62°28'S., 60°20'W.). A below-water rock, existence doubtful, is reported to lie about 0.6 mile E of this island.

Cora Cove (62°28'S., 60°21'W.), a boat harbor, lies on the NW side of Blythe Bay. A small pond and a well, from which good water has been obtained, are situated in the vicinity of this cove.

A group of small islands and rocks, including **Wood Island** (62°29'S., 60°19'W.) and **Indian Rocks** (62°29'S., 60°17'W.), extends S and E from the S extremity of Craggy Island.

Anchorage may be taken, in a depth of 18m, within Blythe Bay, but the holding ground is uncertain. Vessels should not anchor in depths of less than 15m as the bottom in shallower depths is foul. Great care should be taken when selecting a berth as although the bottom feels soft, it may consist of only rocks covered with seaweed.

Gales from the NW are infrequent along this coast, but they are violent and vessels should seek shelter within Blythe Bay.

The **Dunbar Islands** (62°29'S., 60°12'W.), a group of small islands, lie between 1.5 miles and 2.5 miles SW of Williams Point. A chain of above-water rocks, lying 1 mile N of Siddons Point, extends NW into the bay and terminates in a rock, awash, which is located 5 miles E of **Black Point** (62°29'S., 60°43'W.).

Chapman Rocks (62°30'S., 60°29'W.) and **Lynx Rocks** (62°32'S., 60°32'W.) lie 3.5 miles NNW and 3.3 miles W, respectively, of Siddons Point. A bay lies between Black Point and Cape Shirreff, 3.5 miles NW; **Fortin Rock** (62°29'S., 60°44'W.), which is conspicuous, lies in its center.

2.44 Half Moon Beach (62°29'S., 60°47'W.) lies on the E side of Cape Shirreff. A dangerous ledge of rocks has been reported to lie about 0.5 mile E of this cape.

A below-water rock, which breaks heavily, is reported to lie about 3 miles E of Cape Shirreff and an underwater obstruction is reported to lie about 1.2 miles N of Black Point.

Shirreff Cove (62°28'S., 60°48'W.), which is sheltered, lies on the W side of Cape Shirreff.

San Telmo Island (62°28'S., 60°49'W.) lies on the W side of the entrance to the cove and provides protection. The best anchorages lie close NE of this island and 0.2 mile SE of it.

These berths have depths of 33 to 40m over a good bottom of blue clay.

Winds from the NW blow directly into Shirreff Cove and, if of any strength, cause the sea to break heavily across the entrance. It is reported that a swell usually sets into the cove, causing vessels to roll considerably.

Barclay Bay (62°33'S., 60°58'W.) lies on the N coast between Cape Shirreff and **Start Point** (62°35'S., 61°13'W.), 14 miles SW. This bay recedes for about 4 miles and is reported to be filled with numerous below-water rocks. Dangers are reported to front the E and S coasts and extend up to 2 miles offshore. Anchorage within this bay is not recommended.

Campastri, a group of two rocks, lies about 5 miles SW of Cape Shirreff and two other rocks are reported to lie about 2.5 miles S of this group.

2.45 Window Island (62°34'S., 61°07'W.) lies 2.5 miles NE of Start Point. A small islet and a rock are reported to lie close S and about 0.3 mile W, respectively, of this island. An unnamed island, existence doubtful, is reported to lie about 2 miles N of Start Point.

A group of stranded ice floes has been reported to extend up to 3 miles NNE of Start Point and may indicate that shoals are located in this area. Areas of foul ground lie NW of Start Point and extend up to 0.8 mile offshore. These areas also extend ENE as far as Window Island and SW to Barclay Bay.

The **Byers Peninsula** (62°38'S., 61°05'W.) is located W of a line joining **Cutler Stack** (62°36'S., 60°59'W.) and **Stackpole Rocks** (62°41'S., 60°58'W.), which lie 2.5 miles WNW of **Elephant Point** (62°41'S., 60°52'W.).

Viotor Rock (62°41'S., 61°06'W.) lies close offshore, 2.5 miles E of **Devils Point** (62°40'S., 61°11'W.).

Long Rock (62°42'S., 61°11'W.), a detached above-water rock, lies 1 mile SSW of Devils Point and **Conical Rock** (62°43'S., 61°11'W.) lies 1.3 miles S of it.

Anchorage may be obtained on the S side of the Byers Peninsula, 4.5 miles ESE of Devils Point.

New Plymouth (Puerto Echeverria) (62°37'S., 61°12'W.) consists of a bay which is entered between Start Point and **Rugged Island** (62°38'S., 61°15'W.), 2 miles SSW. This bay may be identified by **Eddystone Rocks** (62°36'S., 61°23'W.), which are prominent and lie 4.5 miles W of Start Point.

The Pointers (62°36'S., 61°19'W.), a group of below-water rocks, lies 2 miles E of Eddystone Rocks and 2 miles N of **Cape Sheffield** (62°37'S., 61°19'W.), the NW extremity of Rugged Island.

The head of the bay is obstructed by **Astor Island** (62°39'S., 61°11'W.) and areas of foul ground. This bay is not recommended as a harbor as it is exposed to NW winds, which send in a heavy sea, and the bottom consists mostly of rock and is very foul.

2.46 Morton Strait (62°42'S., 61°14'W.) has a navigable channel less than 1 mile wide. This channel has a least depth of 12.8m, but local knowledge is essential for safe passage. Numerous tide-rips and whirlpools have been reported to occur at the S entrance of this strait. In addition, strong tidal currents set through the strait and navigation is hazardous.

Hell Gates (62°40'S., 61°11'W.), a chain of above and below-water rocks and islets, extends across the strait between Livingston Island and Snow Island. Passage through this chain of dangers should be attempted only with local knowledge.

Svip Rocks (62°35'S., 61°38'W.) is a group of below-water rocks, existence doubtful, which is reported to lie in the NW approach to the strait, about 7.5 miles W of Cape Sheffield, the NW extremity of Rugged Island.

Snow Island (62°47'S., 61°23'W.) lies 4 miles SW of Livingston Island, from which it is separated by the strait. This island is entirely ice-capped and presents no distinctive rock outcrops. Numerous islets, rocks, and reefs surround the island and vessels should approach it with great care. Foul ground extends up to 4 miles seaward from the W side of this island.

Tooth Rock (62°52'S., 61°24'W.), jagged and 85m high, lies 1.3 miles S of **Cape Conway** (62°51'S., 61°24'W.).

Knight Rocks (62°50'S., 61°35'W.), located 1 mile apart, lie 2.3 miles WSW of **Monroe Point** (62°49'S., 61°30'W.), which is located 4 miles NW of Cape Conway.

Castle Rock (62°48'S., 61°34'W.), the largest and most conspicuous rock lying off the W side of the island, is 177m high; **Keep Rock** lies close SW of it.

From Devils Point, the S coast extends in a series of small bays to **Barnard Point** (62°46'S., 60°21'W.). This point is located 24 miles ESE of Devils Point and forms the S extremity of Livingston Island. That part of this stretch of coast extending between Devils Point and **South Bay** (62°40'S., 60°28'W.) is low and conspicuous due to the black rocks which form several bold headlands. The shore is fringed by a number of rocks which lie up to about 1 mile seaward. A shoal, with a depth of 13.7m, lies about 2 miles SW of Barnard Point.

2.47 Bond Point (62°41'S., 60°48'W.) is located between **Hetty Rock** (62°40'S., 60°44'W.) and **Elephant Point** (62°41'S., 60°52'W.), 1.8 miles WNW. Three shallow rocks lie about 1.8 miles S of Bond Point; an islet, position approximate, is reported to lie about 3 miles ESE of Elephant Point.

Walker Bay (62°38'S., 60°42'W.), which has not been examined, lies between **Hannah Point** (62°39'S., 60°37'W.) and Hetty Rock, 3.5 miles W.

South Bay (62°40'S., 60°23'W.), 2.5 miles wide, extends NE between high, rocky slopes. An islet lies 0.5 mile off Hannah Point, the NW entrance point of this bay. Several rocks and an area of foul ground also front this point. A bank, with a least depth of 27m, lies about 2.3 miles SE of Hannah Point.

The bay is open to S and SW winds which often bring in quantities of drift ice. High icecliffs prevent landing in the bay, but temporary anchorage may be taken.

An unnamed point, fronted by two small islets, projects into the bay from the N shore, 4 miles E of the NW entrance point. A prominent rock pillar stands on the E shore, 2.3 miles E of the point. Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 31m, speckled gray mud, about 0.3 mile W of this pillar. A small islet lies close to the shore, about 0.3 mile NE of this pillar. Two other small islets lie close together, about 0.5 mile SSE of the pillar.

Johnsons Dock (62°40'S., 60°22'W.), a small cove, lies at the NE end of South Bay and directly under **Mount Bowles** (62°37'S., 60°12'W.). The entrance to the cove is not easy to identify, but its E entrance point is formed by a prominent perpendicular cliff. The cove provides safe anchorage for six or

seven vessels, moored in a nest, and has depths of 16 to 24m. Local knowledge is advised.

False Bay (62°43'S., 60°22'W.) is entered between Barnard Point and **Miers Bluff** (62°43'S., 60°27'W.), the S extremity of the **Hurd Peninsula** (62°41'S., 60°23'W.). Huntress Glacier lies at the head of this bay. A conspicuous rock stands on the E side of the Hurd Peninsula, 2 miles NE of Miers Bluff. Anchorage can be taken on each side of the bay, 0.3 mile E or 1.5 miles E of this conspicuous rock.

Barnard Point is fronted by numerous rocks, which extend up to about 1 mile W and S, and several small islets lie close off Miers Bluff. An area of foul ground extends up to 0.3 mile SW of Miers Bluff.

From Barnard Point, the coast trends NE for 17 miles to Renier Point and consists of a continuous ice face.

Needle Peak (62°44'S., 60°11'W.), 372m high, stands on the coast, about 5 miles NE of Barnard Point. Its summit is sharp, pointed, and black. A small cove lies close NE of this peak, but it has not been surveyed.

Caution.—During thick weather, vessels should use care not to confuse False Bay with South Bay, which is entered close NW of the Hurd Peninsula.

2.48 Deception Island (62°57'S., 60°38'W.) lies 10 miles SW of Barnard Point. It is volcanic in origin and forms one of the most remarkable crater islands in the world.

Mount Pond (62°57'S., 60°33'W.), 550m high, rises on the E side of the island and **Mount Kirkwood** (63°00'S., 62°39'W.), 467m high, rises near the middle of the S side.

The E coast of the island is fringed, for 4 miles, by an ice face. A smaller ice face fringes part of the S coast and is fronted by an area of foul ground which extends up to 0.5 mile seaward. A few rocky islets lie close to the shores on all sides of the island. Several sandy beaches fringe the shores, particularly on the N side and at each end of the ice face on the E side. In other parts, the shore is steep-to and formed by cliffs. The W and SW coasts of the island are reported to be fronted by shallow depths. A shoal, with a least depth of 9.1m, lies off the W coast of the island, close NW of **Collins Point** (63°00'S., 60°35'W.), and another shoal, with a depth of 4.6m, lies close off the N side of the island.

Port Foster (62°57'S., 60°38'W.) ([World Port Index No. 63095](#)), a crater-like basin, is entered through **Neptunes Bellows** (63°00'S., 60°34'W.), a narrow passage, which lies on the SE side of the island.

Entrance Point is located on the S side of this passage and Fildes Point, the N entrance point, consists of a prominent, sheer cliff, 91m high. Vessels may anchor outside this entrance, in depths of 22 to 54m.

Ravn Rock, with a depth of 2.4m, lies in the center of the entrance to the passage. The channel leading between this rock and Entrance Point is narrow and obstructed by foul ground. The channel leading between the rock and Fildes Point is deep but only about 200m wide. A prominent stranded wreck was reported to lie close N of Entrance Point.

Within Neptunes Bellows, the depths rapidly increase to more than 90m. The tidal currents attain rates of up to 1.3 knots at springs and turn at about the times of HW and LW, by the shore.

Petes Pillar (63°00'S., 60°33'W.), a precipitous steep-to rock, is 48m high and lies close offshore, 0.4 mile E of Fildes

Point. It is separated from the vertical cliff that forms the N shore of the passage by a narrow neck of drying rocks.

Secure anchorage, during W gales, can be obtained, in a depth of 25m, cinders and stones, about 1.5 miles E of Collins Point. Secure anchorage, during E gales, can be obtained in a depth of 45m, cinders, in the lee of the island and about 2.3 miles NW of New Rock.

New Rock (63°01'S., 60°44'W.), 105m high, is prominent and lies about 1 mile SW of the island.

2.49 Neptunes Window (62°59'S., 60°33'W.), a narrow gap, lies between two rock pillars at the top of a cliff in a small cove. This cove lies on the NW side of a bay which is located between Petes Pillar and **South East Point** (62°59'S., 60°31'W.).

Stanley Patch (62°59'S., 60°38'W.), a rocky shoal, has a least depth of 27m and lies 1.8 miles NW of Collins Point.

Whalers Bay (62°59'S., 60°34'W.) is entered between Fildes Point and Penfold Point, 0.5 mile NW. Anchorage can be obtained, in depths of 64 to 91m, loose cinders, within the bay, but the holding ground is not good.

Pendulum Cove (62°56'S., 60°36'W.), lying on the NE side of Port Foster, provides shelter. Vessels can anchor, in depths of 20 to 29m, muddy ashes, about 100m offshore, but this berth is exposed to W and NW winds and the holding ground is poor.

A wreck is reported to lie close to the S shore of this cove.

Grumete Light is shown from a structure standing 2.2 miles WNW of Collins Point. When approaching Neptunes Bellows, the hill, on which this structure stands, appears in the shape of a flat pyramid, showing up clearly against the snowy slopes behind it.

Wensleydale Beacon (62°57'S., 60°42'W.), surmounting a hill, is situated on the W side of Port Foster, 4 miles NW of Collins Point. A lighted beacon stands 1.3 miles SSW of this beacon.

2.50 Sail Rock (63°02'S., 60°57'W.), 28m high, lies about 6.5 miles WSW of New Rock. It is pyramid-shaped and resembles a ship under sail when viewed from a distance. However, it appears more like a house with a gable roof from closer inshore. This rock is 305m long, 152m wide, and has steep, perpendicular sides. A shoal, with a depth of 17.3m, lies about 0.4 mile SW of this rock.

Lavebrua Island (63°02'S., 60°35'W.), 97m high, lies 1.5 miles E of South Point.

Boyd Strait (62°50'S., 62°00'W.) leads between Snow Island and Smith Island. It is wide, free of dangers, and deep.

Smith Island (63°00'S., 62°30'W.), 18 miles long and 4 miles wide, lies 42 miles W of Deception Island. This island is conspicuous due to its tall peaks and striking appearance.

Mount Foster (63°00'S., 62°33'W.), 2,103m high, has a triple peak and is snow-covered.

Mount Pisgah (62°57'S., 62°29'W.), 1,859m high, stands 4 miles NE of Mount Foster and is also snow-covered.

Mount Christi (62°55'S., 62°24'W.), 1,250m high, stands 3 miles NE of Mount Pisgah.

The coasts of the island are rugged and are faced by sheer, black cliffs while the high lands behind them are completely snow-covered. The W coast between **Gregory Point** (62°55'S., 62°33'W.) and **Cape James** (63°06'S., 62°45'W.), the S extremity, is formed by prominent, vertical cliffs, 610 to 914m high.

Van Rocks (63°06'S., 62°50'W.), consisting of two small groups of conspicuous pointed rocks, lies 2 miles W of Cape James.

Cape Smith (62°52'S., 62°19'W.), the N extremity of the island, is fringed by foul ground and the entire N coast is fronted by breakers which extend up to 2 miles offshore.

A patch, with a least depth of 42m, lies 31 miles WSW of Cape Smith and another patch, with a least depth of 36m, lies about 2 miles, position doubtful, N of it.

2.51 Low Island (63°17'S., 62°09'W.) lies with **Cape Wallace** (63°13'S., 62°15'W.), its NW extremity, located 14

miles SE of Smith Island. This island has a low elevation and is almost entirely covered with snow, only a few rocks being visible. The entire N and W coasts of the island are fronted by foul ground between **Cape Hooker** (63°18'S., 61°59'W.), the NE extremity, and **Cape Garry** (63°21'S., 62°16'W.), the SW extremity. Several rocks front the N and W sides of the island and lie up to 2.5 miles offshore.

The E side of the island has not been fully examined, but a patch, with a depth of 16.4m, is reported to lie about 5 miles SSW of Cape Hooker.

Another patch, with a depth of 36.6m, is reported to lie about 33 miles WSW of Cape Garry.